

TREATY BETWEEN
PARIS AND ANGORA
NOW TO BE REVISED

Effective Guarantees for Christians in Near East Insisted On—Allies Not to Evacuate Constantinople

PARIS, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Mr. Franklin-Bouillon, negotiator of the Angora Treaty, has affirmed his freedom to speak and has in fact given the public an account of his official mission. This is taken to indicate lack of accord between the present government and the plenipotentiary of the former Premier, Mr. Briand. At any rate, there is an interregnum, but negotiations may be taken up again when the new Italian Cabinet is formed.

Mr. Franklin-Bouillon claims that the Angora Treaty was the brightest ornament of Mr. Briand's ministry. Severely criticizing the Savres Treaty as harmful to French interests, which depend on friendly relations with Turkey, Mr. Franklin-Bouillon declared that full peace was imperative. The questions of Smyrna, Constantinople, and Thrace should be settled without delay. He claimed that zones of influence in the Near East were detrimental to France, who had always been the sole influence in Asia Minor.

Regarding the protection of minorities he said that Christians had been used as political instruments and indignation about them was unreal. Massacres had ceased.

Trustworthy information, however, indicates that in Anglo-French conversations, the security of Christians and effective guarantees are insisted on as indispensable.

Smyrna will become autonomous, though under Turkish sovereignty. Some rectification of Thracian frontiers is possible although the British consider reinstatement of the Turks on the western bank of the Straits as dangerous. The agreement when reached will be submitted to the Greeks and Turks according to the present understanding by means of a blockade necessary.

The proposed evacuation by the allies of Constantinople is rejected.

The Angora accord will be revised.

Treaty Displeases the
Government of Moscow

SMYRNA, Asia Minor (Special)—The Angora treaty seems to have greatly displeased the Russian Soviets, despite the formal denials given by Moscow and Angora. A mere reading of the agreement shows that it has a character that might render loose the binding ties between the Bolsheviks and Nationalist Turks, and lead Mustafa Kemal Pasha gradually to forget Moscow and depend more on Paris. Under these circumstances Russian Soviets had to take preventive measures to neutralize the danger arising from the Franco-Turkish agreement. The Soviets, therefore, encouraged Enver Pasha's ambitious aims to get hold of Turkey in spite of all difficulties. Enver is still cherishing the hope of becoming one day the Napoleon of his country and by means of the sword to realize a union of the Islamic world.

Enver Pasha, it is said, is working at present in Ajaria, the small Islamic country lately established between Turkey and Georgia. Enver has organized there a strong army with a view to attacking Mustafa Kemal, who previously refused to permit him to enter Turkey peacefully. The newly-formed contingents are adequately and abundantly armed and munitioned by the Soviets.

The Kemal Government at Angora, being extremely disturbed on account of these events, has sent a strong note to Moscow, demanding an explanation of the menacing movements developing in the Caucasus. Mr. Tchitcherine, answering this note of Angora, declares that "Russia does not pursue any particular aim in Anatolia. The rumors are the inventions of men of evil disposition. Enver's move is not supported by the Moscow Government and the Soviets will not allow the leaders and partisans of the movement to win and travel in the Russian territories."

Mr. Tchitcherine asserts that he is not able to enforce the same measures in the Caucasian states, as these latter are independent. It is evident, however, that Mr. Tchitcherine is not sincere in his statement, as the Caucasus is in the hands of the Russian Soviets and nothing occurs there without the knowledge of Moscow.

Mustapha Kemal on various occasions has expressed his anxiety about the seriousness of the situation and in the Grand Assembly of Angora violent discussions have been conducted as to what measures should be taken in order to arrest the movement at its start.

The bellicose tendencies of the Turks have been greatly increased by the Franco-Kemalist agreement. Mustapha Kemal, in expounding his policy before the Grand Assembly, among other things, declared: "The Ottoman army has once more revealed its intrinsic power by conquering the enemy (France); we have captured back Cilicia. The pitiful Armenian question, which had been disturbing us for many years, exists no more. The whole Moslem world is standing by us. Enver's ambitious tendencies soon will be given an end. I take pleasure in declaring that soon we will succeed in concluding an agreement with Italy. Turkey's situation then will become far better than it was before the universal war."

Sidewalks Moving
Under Boulevards

Paris Decides to Utilize an Exhibition Idea

PARIS, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Paris has decided to have moving underground pavements. They will run under the boulevards. They will be similar on a bigger scale to the open-air moving pavement constructed for the 1900 exhibition. Engineers have been invited to send plans and already there are 20 competitors. They must each give a detailed description of the mechanical system proposed, the dimensions of different parts, indicate positions of stationary quays, and estimate the cost.

The idea is to relieve congestion on the main thoroughfares. Three parallel pavements moving at different speeds are envisaged. Obviously it will be a long time before the project is realized but the Municipal Council appears to be in earnest.

BRITAIN STANDS
FIRM ON EGYPT

Extremist Demands Refused, but Premier Will Await Allenby Plan Regarding Action

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Reading between the lines of Mr. Lloyd George's declarations on Egypt in the House of Commons last evening confirmation appears of the British Government's determination not to concede extreme demands in regard to Egypt. He placed Egypt in the proper perspective, featuring her not as a sovereign state, which she never has been, but practically as a Turkish province, first occupied by Great Britain and later annexed. This process saved her from Turkish and German domination during the war.

The British viewpoint, some aspects of which the Premier recapitulated, have been fully explained in previous cables and it now only remains to be seen what General Allenby's proposals will be. Clearly he differs from Lord Curzon in some respects. It is obvious also that a majority of the British residents support him. From this and because he is primarily a soldier, it is fair to deduce that he is not unimpartial of either the military or general British interests or of British responsibilities to foreign powers. This would imply that his differences with Lord Curzon are by no means fundamental and, if he believes his policy is acceptable to Sarwat Pasha, as reported, hopes of an agreement are not so remote as superficial appearances indicate.

Orientalists seldom expect to receive what they demand and in this case publication of the "Times" report is an act of questionable wisdom, the events in Ireland and the success of Turkish resistance, all tended to make the Egyptians obdurate. And at the bottom is the undeniable fact that the Muhammadan instinctively revolts against Christian rule. That is why he would prefer to live in square under Turkey than in prosperity under Britain.

STERN MEASURES BY
INDIAN GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Little secret is made in official circles of the seriousness and significance of the last paragraph in the Government of India's long communiqué regarding Mahatma Gandhi. The summary act of lawlessness versus "maintenance of the principles underlying civilized government," and clearly forecasts stern measures of suppression. These measures will especially deal with the volunteer associations held responsible for most of the disturbances.

Many of these volunteers come from native ruled states, where agitators are summarily suppressed. Volunteer associations now exist in almost every Indian village, and originated from local bodies of workers who gave friendly assistance to native functions. Lately they have assumed a political character and aimed solely at destroying British rule.

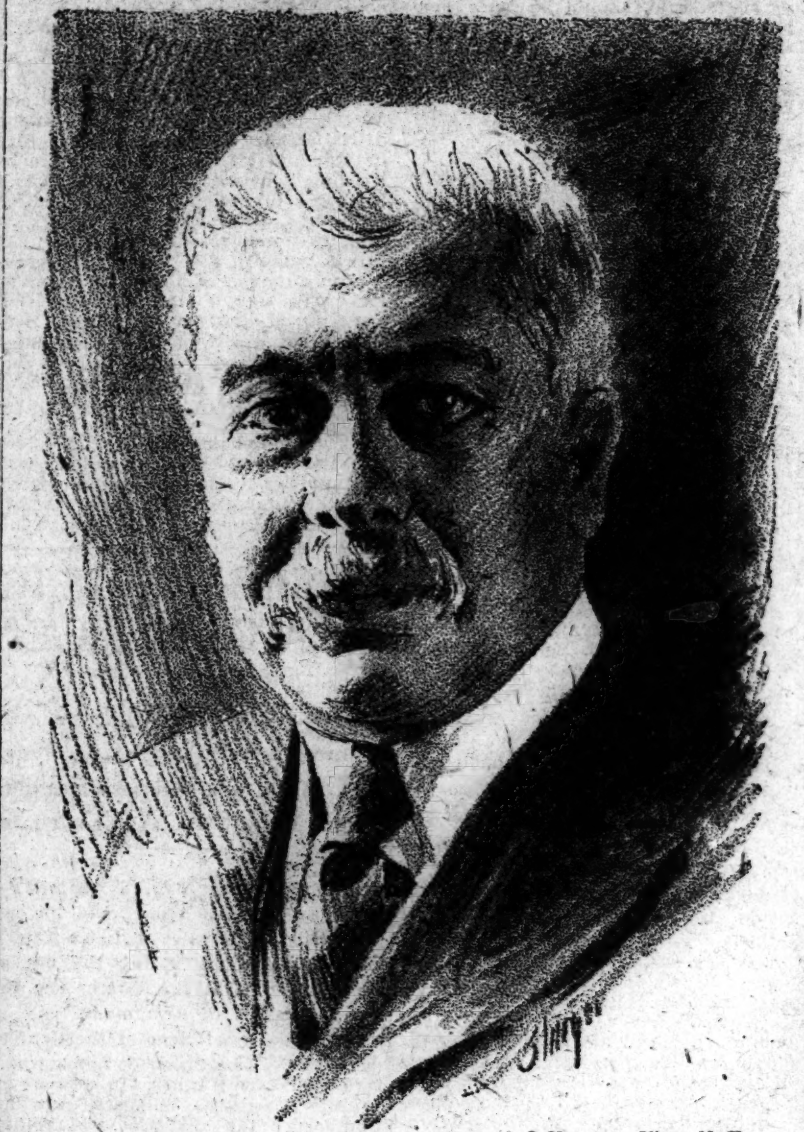
No Money to Pay Interest
On Soldiers' Bonus Bonds

Amounts Coming Due in South Dakota Are Unprovided for and May Have to Go by Default

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 6—According to certain state officials here, the first and second interest payments of South Dakota soldiers' compensation bonds, due March 1 and September 1 of the year, and amounting to \$130,000 each, must go by default unless private individuals raise the amount from outside sources in order to protect the good name of the State in future bond transactions.

The reason for this, they explain, is because there was no provision made to care for this interest in the last tax levy.

It is further pointed out that, even if a provision is made—and now this cannot be done until August of this year—it will be impossible under the law to transfer money from one fund to another to meet the present deficiency. Neither can the principal derived from the bond issue be reverted to the sinking and interest fund until all claims have been paid, which will not be definitely concluded until Jan. 1, 1923.

FORMER ITALIAN PREMIER
TO FORM A NEW CABINET

Vittorio Orlando
Recalled to the premiership by King Victor Emmanuel

LONDON, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press)—Vittorio Orlando, former Premier of Italy, has accepted the invitation of King Victor Emmanuel to form a new Cabinet to succeed the Bonomi Ministry, which resigned last week, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome today. The attempt to form a Cabinet through the combination of various groups favoring Mr. Orlando follows the refusal yesterday of Enrico de Nicola, president of the Chamber of Deputies, to form a ministry.

FARM BLOC WINS
ON SENATE TEST

Last Resistance to Passage of Capper-Volstead Bill Broken Down—Collective Bargaining Assured to Agriculturists

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special)—Passage of the Capper-Volstead bill in the Senate late today establishing a system of cooperative marketing associations under which farmers would be given the same right to bargain collectively that is now enjoyed by corporations, is regarded as another noteworthy victory for the agricultural bloc.

By defeating an attempt by the Judiciary Committee to substitute a provision placing the marketing system under control of the Federal Trade Commission, thereby subjecting the agricultural associations to penalties and prosecutions provided for in the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the farm bloc broke down the last resistance to the measure.

As the bill was finally approved the cooperative system is placed under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.

When the substitute measure was rejected by a vote of 55 to 4, the Senate speedily sent the original House measure to conference. Only one Senator, Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island, a Democrat, opposed it on the

final vote, while 58 Senators supported its passage.

President Harding in his first address to Congress urged the enactment of a farmers' cooperative marketing law, and the recent agricultural conference in Washington endorsed the merits of the bill as a whole. The legislation as it passes the Senate meets with the approval of the Administration. It is believed that public interest is sufficiently safeguarded by right of appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Immediate Agreement in Sight

There will be little difficulty in reaching an immediate agreement on the bill in conference, as the Senate added only one amendment, proposed by the Judiciary Committee, which was entirely acceptable to the farm bloc in general. It provides that the association "shall not deal in products of non-members to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members." The effect of this amendment would be simply to keep other organizations from participating in or seeking to monopolize the marketing of agricultural products under the bill.

The main object of the bill is to permit farmers to combine in cooperative associations to get reasonable prices for their products, principally through lessening the cost of marketing and selling and cutting down the difference between what the farmer receives and what the public generally pays.

In effect the bill authorizes and validates associations of producers regardless of technical form, limited only by certain test requirements as to cooperative character.

It permits them to develop their activities to a natural extent which involves a tendency toward great commodity organizations.

It safeguards the public against any possible abuse by such cooperative associations by appeal to and action by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Limitation for "Middleman"

By limiting to a large extent the "middleman" in the marketing of agricultural products, supporters of the legislation believe it is one of the most progressive steps yet taken to reduce the cost of living and will work distinct relief for the agricultural population of the country.

The chief stumbling block in the passage of the bill was the bitter legal debate that was waged over the proposed application of the anti-trust laws to the associations. Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, who reported the substitute bill from committee, however, voted for the bill after his own proposition had been rejected.

One of the chief objections voiced to applying the Sherman law to the cooperative associations was that any district attorney could go into court and get them indicted on a technicality as constituting monopolies. Such acts, it was urged, would end in long litigation going to the United States Supreme Court. The object of the Sherman act, they contended, is to protect the public and not to harass business and prevent reasonable cooperation.

HIGHER RAIL RATES
ARE NOT POSSIBLE
NOW, SAYS SENATOR

Mr. Cummins Declares Business Cannot Yet Support the Roads—Mr. Hoover Asks Further Trial of Esch-Cummins Act

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special)—Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, speaking before the National Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce this evening, declared that the Esch-Cummins bill "was passed in the hope and confident belief that the business of the United States would be able to pay the railway companies for the services they rendered a sum in the aggregate which would not only return a fair reward upon the actual value of the properties rendering the service, but would raise the credit of the roads so that they might successfully go forward in the future to add to and improve their properties as they must do if they adequately perform the service of transportation."

"The hope has not been realized for reasons which I cannot enter at this time. The business of this country is unable at this time to sustain the rail companies."

Rate Increase Impossible

"I believe it impossible, even if it were reasonable, to increase the rail rates above the points at which they now are," said Senator Cummins.

"I had hoped that the roads would see that at least for psychological reasons they should reduce the rates granted, to them by the Interstate Commerce Commission respecting agricultural products. I am not sure they could have paid their men, but do think it would have been the wisest act of railroad management, even known in the United States if the roads had cut rates on agricultural products to the very point of bankruptcy."

"I am against the repeal of the provisions of the Transportation Act regarding the rule of rate making. Unless the roads are consolidated into 15 or 20 systems, government ownership will be likely to come about. I am opposed to government operation."

Secretary Hoover expressed himself as opposed to the proposal that an independent governmental agency, operating directly under the President, should be created to manage the railways.

The reorganization committee is to recommend, he said, "that the government should be so reorganized that the members of the Cabinet, as the administrative vice-presidents in the government, sitting twice weekly with the President, should be able to reflect him all of the strictly administrative organs in the whole federal machinery. Therefore I doubt whether you will find any great enthusiasm among those of us who have been deeply concerned in securing a more

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

Higher Rail Rates Are Not Possible	Page 1
Victory for Farm Bloc in Senate's Passing of Capper-Volstead Bill	1
Treaty Between Paris and Angora Now to Be Revised	1
War Secretary Leads Opposition to Ford Offer for Muscle Shoals Plant	1
Coal Trade Hit by Reparations	1
Former Italian Premier to Form a New Cabinet	1
Muscle Shoals Values Soar as Ford Boom Is Awaited	1
Money Lacking to Pay Interest on South Dakota Bonus Bonds	1
Power Lost Austria's Hand to Lift It Out of Its Plight	1
Armed Raiders Invade North Ireland and Kidnap Unionists	1
Secretary Houghton Pays His Acknowledgments for Conference Use of Pan-American Building	1
Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Is Aided	1
Britain Considers Poincaré Note on General Conference	1
Japanese Premier Sees Hope of Lasting Peace in Washington Agreements	1
By State Daylight Saving Local Option Law Urged	1
Coal Storing for Strike Reported	1
College Curricula Criticized as Without Definite Object	1
Many Canada Looks for New Government for Tariff Cuts	1
Arms Conference Minutes to Accompany Report of American Delegation	1
Labor Unions Charged With Lowering Rail Efficiency	1
Aids to Merchant Marine Deeply Interest President Harding	1
Merchants Open Retail Convention	1
Europe Looks to America, Says Bishop of Michigan	1
House of Representatives Republicans Plan Financing of Proposed Soldier Bonus	1
Business Slowly Gaining Activity in the United States	1
Shoe Manufacturers Told They Must Cut Out Unproductive Labor	1
Pennsylvania Needs Effective Law to Govern Brokerage Firms	1
Inebriate Home Shows the Success of Prohibition Law	1
Working People or Austria Four to Favor Prohibition	1
Centenary of a Scottish Lodge	1
Swiss-German Treaty Is Signed	1
Many Difficulties Faced by Hungary	1
Agrarian Reform Law in Estonia	1
Mexican Question Subject of Debate in Spanish Senate	1
Partnership as Business Reality	1
Source of Much Industrial Unrest	1
Prohibition by 1925 Is Aim in South Australia	1
Editorials	1
Sports	1
Finance	1
Features	1
The Household Page	1
Aquatic Exhibition Tells the Story of an Art	1
The Children's Page	1
The Window of the World	1
The Home Forum	1

COAL TRADE HIT
BY REPARATIONS

British Industry Seriously Affected by German Exports to France and Belgium

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—A committee of the British Coal Owners' Association, alarmed at the progressive decline of the coal industry, decided today at a conference with the Miners' Federation executive to set up a joint committee to investigate the effects of reparations coal on British mines. When this committee has reported, a further conference will be held to consider more fully the industry's general economic situation.

It was stated at today's meeting that the miners' position in many areas is unprecedented and that in seven out of 13 districts wages have now reached the minimum prescribed by the after-strike settlement.

This means that a full week's wage is only about 20 per cent above the 1914 standard, while the cost of living is 92 per cent higher. In the better-placed districts substantial reductions are announced for February and March. The adverse effect of the payment of part of the reparations by Germany to France and Belgium, in the form of coal and coke, have long been realized.

The export to these countries has declined by 1,000,000 tons monthly. Cheap German coke also enables France to undersell British iron and steel firms and this further reduces the demand for coal from British mines.

UNION CONFERENCE
ON WAGE DISPUTE

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—There is an interesting development in the wage reduction negotiations proceeding between the British Dock Workers' Union and the London Port Employers. The negotiations are a part of the employer's general movement to lower high transport charges, which play a real part in hindering the trade revival and are a serious obstacle to the fall in prices of imported food and raw materials.

Last year the employers secured a cut of 3s. per day in 16s. minimum awarded by Lord Shaw's famous Court of Inquiry. Recently they demanded another 3s. cut in shilling instalments spread over February, March and April, representing a total of 33s. reduction for a full week's work. The men's stubborn opposition, which threatened a conflict, apparently surprised the employers, who now propose a single cut of a shilling per day from March 20 and suggest a joint committee to consider the whole wage position in industry.

The union leaders have called a delegates' conference for Feb. 15 and are preparing counter proposals.

WORLD COURT MAKES
RULES OF PROCEDURE

THE HAGUE, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Interest in the establishment of the permanent International Court of Justice in the Peace Palace, Andrew Carnegie's gift, increases as the official opening on Feb. 15 approaches. The Queen, her Consort, and the Queen mother are expected to be present. Meanwhile a preliminary meeting is establishing rules of procedure.

The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that it is expected before the regular annual meeting on June 15, but it is expected that pending cases will be announced at the Court's official opening.

Third German Payment

PARIS, Feb. 8—The German Government today made its third payment of 1,000,000 gold marks to the allied Reparations Commission, in accordance with the 10-day payment schedule recently adopted by the commission at Cannes, according to an announcement by the "Temps."

Railwaymen to Resume Work

BERLIN, Feb. 8—The executive committee of the Railwaymen's Union has ordered a resumption of work beginning tomorrow afternoon.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

MUSCLE SHOALS VALUES
SOAR AS BOOM IS AWAITED

Automobile Maker's Wire, "I Am Going to Fool Speculators," Is Heeded by Many, but Real Estate Transfers Put Through Represent Large Sums

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 8—Muscle Shoals community is looking forward to the boom it is hoping will come with Congress' acceptance of Henry Ford's offer. Real estate speculation is active, and the three little towns, Florence, Sheffield and Tusculum, Ala., nearest Wilson dam, are filled with job hunters for whom there are no positions.

As soon as Mr. Ford's offer was announced last summer, real estate agents began flocking to the tri-city and surveying the land. Vacant land, formerly \$40 to \$50 an acre, jumped to \$1000 an acre in some instances, and a lively business was done at that price. When Mr. Ford made his second inspection trip, Dec. 2, 3, 4, 1921, he sent a message to citizens of Florence: "Hold your land. I am going to fool the speculators who hope to make fortunes from Muscle Shoals; but hold your land, and it will be very valuable."

This was heeded by a few, but the majority saw in their land a veritable

WAR SECRETARY
LEADS OPPOSITION
TO FORD PROPOSAL

Sale of Muscle Shoals Plant Would Not Necessarily Mean Cheaper Fertilizer, Mr. Weeks Says—Forfeit Plan Proposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special)—If the Ford offer for the government's Muscle Shoals nitrate and power plant is favorably reported by the House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee at the completion of the hearings which opened today, it will be in spite of the disapproval of the Secretary of War and a formidable clique of committee members who appear to have arrayed themselves against it.

Secretary Weeks appeared as the first witness before the committee today and on being pressed for his own opinion as to the advisability of accepting the Ford offer he flatly stated his disapproval. He said his reason for taking this position was that the main impetus behind the movement, the belief of the farmer that acceptance of the Ford offer would result in cheaper fertilizer, was based on the uncertain grounds of Mr. Ford's possible success in producing fertilizer in quantity sufficient to affect the market price.

"If I thought the consummation of the project would result in a material reduction in the cost of fertilizer, I would favor it," he told the committee. "But I am doubtful of this, and I think that other disposition could be made of the plant, leaving out the question of fertilizer, which would be to the better advantage of the government."

Value of Ford Project

The main value to the country of Mr. Ford's project, said Secretary Weeks, would lie in the possible development of the nitrate plant. There is no use in completing dam No. 3 at the present time, at an estimated cost of \$40,000,000, except as it is necessary to Mr. Ford's nitrate undertaking. But this undertaking, according to the conclusion reached by Secretary Weeks, is so uncertain that it hardly justifies the government acceptance of the Ford offer.

"I think Mr. Ford himself is rather groping in the dark as to the results of his enterprise," he asserted.

Secretary Weeks based his assertions on estimates for the proposed output of the nitrate plant as compared with the total consumption of fertilizer. Presently, he said, show that only one-third of the total requirement of the 8,000,000 tons used by the farmers in this country would be produced at the Muscle Shoals plant. This could not materially affect the price the farmer has to pay.

These figures were later challenged by officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who declared the Secretary was "decidedly muddled" in his estimates of the part played by nitrates in fertilizer manufacture. About one-fifth of the total nitrate requirements of the fertilizer industry would be supplied by the Ford plant, they contend, figuring on the basis of the 100,000-ton annual nitrate production guaranteed by Mr. Ford. This is declared to be sufficient for producing 1,500,000 tons of mixed fertilizer, containing 3 per cent of nitrate. Mr. Weeks estimated 200,000 tons of fertilizer in the form of ammonium sulphate. The point promises to develop into an important issue in consideration of the project, involving, as it does, the whole question of the economic value of the nitrate development scheme, especially to the farmers.

Stronger Guarantee Advocated

Secretary Weeks also told the committee he considered that there should be some stronger guarantee than is now contained in the contract that the manufacture of fertilizer should be continued during the life of the lease. He proposed the imposition of a forfeit in the event that the manufacture of the commodity should be stopped. Mr. Ford had told him at

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

ARMED RAIDERS KIDNAP UNIONISTS IN NORTH IRELAND

All Men Taken Prisoner in Sligo
Reported Released Later On
Ulster Government Takes
Drastic Measures

BELFAST, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press)—Armed bands raided several of the northern counties of Ireland last night and early today, carrying out kidnappings of prominent Unionists and ambushing Ulster special constables on an extensive scale. The Ulster Government announced it would take drastic measures to deal with the raiders. It immediately mobilized in Belfast hundreds of the Ulster specials and dispatched them in lorries to the scenes of the kidnappings and attacks, where they are now scouring the country in search of the perpetrators. Up to this afternoon the capture and spriting away of at least 20 constables had been reported. A number of the raiders were wounded and nearly a score of arrests made.

Resistance Shown

The counties where the raids occurred were Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal and Sligo. In several cases Unionists put up a desperate resistance and were wounded before being carried off. One constable was shot in a fight with his assailants. It develops that the raiders captured a lorry load of the "A" Class of Special Constables near Clones, shooting one of the constables. Sixty lorry loads of the Class "A" specials were sent to Tyrone and Fermanagh from Belfast today. The majority of the men arrested came from Longford. One of them, the authorities state, was an Irish Republican Army unit form.

Raid a Reprisal?

Those who were kidnapped in Sligo early this morning, a Sligo correspondent reported this afternoon, included Alderman Kerr, a popular Unionist Member of the Corporation, George Lewis, a local merchant, R. Dodd and Kristie Bell, both members of prominent commercial firms, all of whom were removed to an unknown destination. The houses of others were visited, but the occupants were away.

The correspondent adds it is supposed the raid was in reprisal for the failure of the Ulster authorities to release the Londonderry prisoners, Sir Joselyn Gore Booth, a brother to Countess Markievicz, a member of the Dail Eireann, was reported to be among those carried off by the kidnappers.

Word was received this evening that all the men who had been taken prisoner by the raiders in Sligo were released this afternoon.

Army Ordered to Render Aid

LONDON, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press)—The government this evening telegraphed the provisional Government of Ireland asking it to obtain the release of all prisoners taken across the border from Ulster. The government also telegraphed the commander of the British troops in Ireland to give the Northern Government all necessary aid in defense of the Northern Ireland boundary and not to hesitate to ask for reinforcements if necessary.

Kidnaping Condoned

by Michael Collins

DUBLIN, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press)—Michael Collins, head of the provisional government, interviewed this afternoon with reference to the raids in North Ireland, said: "It was what I feared and what any sensible person would expect. Naturally the peoples whose feelings were outraged by the impending Derry executions would take some action of this kind."

Lorries Headed South

MONAGHAN, County Monaghan, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press)—Fifteen automobiles, carrying a force of armed men, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning with 24 prisoners heavily guarded and kept from public view. After a short stay at the county courthouse the cars proceeded in a southerly direction. Presumably the prisoners were kidnapped Unionists or captured members of the Ulster Constabulary.

TRADE BOARDS STILL WANTED BY UNIONS

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—The Trade Union Congress today opposed the abolition of the Trade Boards before the Commission of Enquiry, which is hearing the evidence. The Trade Board system, established in a small way in 1909 to fix legal minimum wages in certain guaranteed trades, has expanded rapidly since the extending act was passed three years ago with the result that, when the commercial slump developed last year, a demand for the abolition of the boards or rigid restriction of their powers was made by a powerful association of employers.

The Trade Union Congress Council, through J. J. Mallon, the anti-sweating plunger, expressed to the inquiry committee a readiness to meet genuine grievances and proposed various reforms in the system to that end. They vigorously resisted abolition of the boards and said that sweating conditions were inevitable if legal protection were removed. This they declared would be a national calamity. The boards, they maintained, had created industrial harmony with the result that phenomenally few disputes had occurred in the trades concerned.

Fabricated Steel Bids

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The Shipping Board today advertised for bids on 165,000 tons of fabricated steel, now stored at the Hog Island shipbuilding plant. Bids will be opened Feb. 15.

BRITAIN CONSIDERS POINCARÉ NOTE ON GENOA CONFERENCE

French President Understood to Demand That Existing
Treaties Should Not Be Discussed and That Exact
Program of Procedure Should Be Agreed Upon

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Mr. Poincaré's note regarding the Genoa conference is still under confidential consideration by the British Government and pending a solution of the Italian crisis has not yet been communicated to Rome. Some indication of its general tenor leaked out, however, and it is obvious at the outset that the principal result of the reversion to pre-war diplomatic methods favored by Paris is that practically no progress has been made with the subjects under discussion. It is understood that two outstanding points in Mr. Poincaré's thesis are regarded as immune from discussion and that Great Britain, France and Italy should agree among themselves upon the exact program of procedure.

Now in the present European conditions it is obvious that a strict application of the letter of some of the treaties would quite easily torpedo all hope of results from the conference. The situation today is vastly different from the situation of June, 1919, and could not then have been foreseen. Unless the powers can enter the discussion, prepared to face realities and review conditions, to better them even at the sacrifice of extreme ambitions, no satisfactory outcome is possible.

Mr. Lloyd George's Idea

On the other hand, Genoa is an international conference, not an inter-allied parley, and it is hardly likely that America, for example, would consent to attend if the discussion is limited to the proposals already agreed upon by the three entente powers. Mr. Lloyd George's idea is to persuade Europe with America's assistance, to face the facts of contemporary problems and endeavor to evolve a solution, handicapped as little as possible by a rigid attachment to the letter of past engagements, some of which are admittedly untenable.

Mr. Poincaré apparently desires to limit the pourparlers very largely to elaborating methods for securing what France is entitled to under the Versailles Treaty. Little doubt exists as to which policy is most conducive to remedying the present intolerable circumstances. Also it is impossible to free oneself from the suspicion that France, while seeking to escape the responsibility of upsetting the con-

ference proposals, is making a subtle attempt to relegate it to the Greek calends or to render it abortive.

Uncompromising Attitude

The present suggestion in this respect is postponement for three months. It is significant that the little entente states likewise manifest an uncompromising attitude regarding the invulnerability of treaties which concern them, and in this connection it would be interesting to ascertain the origin of the allegation that Britain is not to throw all peace contracts into the melting pot.

There are grounds for the assumption that the inspiration comes from Paris, which is all the more significant when it is remembered that, while actually Britain has throughout based her attitude toward central and southern European states on treaties, it is in most cases France, and sometimes Italy, who sought to encroach upon their decisions. The British authorities consider that the conference should meet on the date arranged, unless Italy consents a slight postponement desirable.

Poincaré Again Demands

Preliminary Understandings

PARIS, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Premier Poincaré is making a tour of the Parliamentary Commissions. Again he laid down the necessity of definite conditions of participation in the Genoa conference. It is reported that the pact with Great Britain is making progress. To the Army Commission he declared that 18 months universal obligatory military service is the proposal of the present government but this reduction is the first stage toward one year's service, which it is hoped to establish three years hence.

Mr. Poincaré will not permit the army budget next year to be greater than it is this year. In spite of reductions of the period of service, by a curious paradox the expenditure was being increased, owing to higher rates of pay of the voluntary recruits called for. Whatever the cause of such increase, a bad effect would be produced abroad by augmentation of the army budget and this must be avoided. "France should be military but not militarist," was one of his epigrams. He was cautious concerning the possibility of employment of coercive measures. While ruling out a free occupation of Germany, he promised to avoid the necessity.

said the speaker, "that the jurors felt called upon to save America as if on the battlefield, to protect their homes from alien radicals. It may well be that they were not conscious of this, but the whole surrounding circumstances tended to bias them. When we are in doubt the scale is tipped by our biases and aversions."

The State relied on the fact that the prisoners told falsehoods when arrested to show "consciousness of guilt." Dr. Magnes said, but they themselves declared that they were not told when arrested what the charge against them was, and they told falsehoods in the belief they were under arrest on "Reds." Only the day before their fellow-countryman Salsedo had "hurled himself" from a balcony from the window of a Department of Justice office on the fourteenth floor of a New York building, where he had been held without warrant in law. How could the jury give them the benefit of the doubt on such a "state of consciousness?"

Position of Judge

"I blame the public authorities and the organs of public opinion for creating such malice as to condemn men before they were put on trial. The court must have realized the effect of the procedure. If he did not, then he, too, must have been influenced by his environment. He did not condemn the military display, so he may properly be charged with conspiracy to fix prices in restraint of trade. The indicted firms are scattered through Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kansas and Oklahoma."

Dr. Magnes referred to the Dreyfus case as showing that the decisions of courts are not sacrosanct. Every juror, he said, is "a creature of the newspaper—that instrument of the devil, of prejudice, of ignorance, of suspicion and lies." If liberty-loving people believe justice has miscarried, the speaker said, it is their duty to call for a new trial under fair conditions.

LAKES-TO-SEA PLAN TO BE DEFENDED

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (Special)—Col. George W. Goethals' criticism of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic will be answered here tomorrow at a special meeting of the Council of Middle Western States promoting the waterway. Representatives of nearly all the 18 states making up the council are expected. Horace C. Gardner, Chicago engineer, who is president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, will summarize in his opening address tomorrow the reply of the council to attacks made on the feasibility of the project.

C. H. ALDEN CO.

Manufacturers of
MEN'S AND BOYS'
FINE SHOES
Standardization enables us to produce shoes of Superior Quality, Style and Fit at Favorable Prices.
BOSTON, MASS.

WAR SECRETARY LEADS OPPOSITION TO FORD PROPOSAL

(Continued from Page 1)

one time, he said, that he would not continue the production of fertilizer if it failed to bring him a profit. This point, he said, should be made more specific, simply a "common-sense business proposition."

He also reiterated his recommendation that the term of the lease be shortened from 100 to 50 years, and stated that he was against any lease for so long a period as being bad public policy because of rapidly changing conditions. He did not believe this change would mean a refusal of the contract by Mr. Ford, nor that it would necessitate any material differences in the terms except in the case of amortization of the debt.

Financial Sacrifice Discounted

Disapproval of the Ford project was indicated by several members of the committee who questioned Secretary Weeks. Congressman John Miller of Washington complained that the government was making a great financial sacrifice to sell the nitrate plants at \$5,000,000 and was practically giving away the whole lot. The Secretary reminded him that 4 per cent interest was to be paid and that the money advanced for completion of the dams was only a loan, even though it would be repaid a hundred years from the present day. He also pointed out the "advantage to the government" of having the plant fully equipped for nitrate producing and ready to take over in case of war.

Acceptance of the Ford offer was urged upon the committee in a letter sent today to Mr. Kahn, the chairman, by Mr. Gray Silver, the Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation. It was pointed out that the necessity for an appropriation could be obviated by authorization of a Muscle Shoals bond issue of \$40,000,000, the interest payments by Mr. Ford to meet the interest on the bonds. Another demand made "in the interest of American agriculture" was that, in case the Ford offer is rejected and the government undertakes the completion of the Wilson dam, it should also undertake the development of the nitrate plants.

"We wish to make plain our position," it was stated. "We are for the acceptance of the Ford proposal. We believe it will prove a solution of the Muscle Shoals problem. Our contentions for government operation are to be considered solely in case you decide against accepting the Ford proposal now before you, and in such case we must ask for extended hearings on this question of the operation of the plant, and will need a reasonable amount of time to prepare our case."

JUDGE THROWS OUT INDICTMENTS OF THE "GLASS TRUST"

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Indictments charging nearly 50 corporations known as the "glass trust" with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law were thrown out today when Federal Judge Knox sustained demurrers filed by counsel for the accused concerns. The indictments, returned last December as a result of the Lockwood Legislative Committee's building inquiry, charged the corporations with conspiracy to fix prices in restraint of trade. The indicted firms are scattered through Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kansas and Oklahoma.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CABINET CHANGES

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special)—Changes in the personnel of the cabinet and a reorganization of the policies of the Provincial Government have been accomplished as a result of a caucus of the Liberal members of the Legislature held here.

Two cabinet vacancies occurred through the resignations of Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, who is being appointed Federal Minister of Public Works in the Mackenzie King cabinet, and J. W. E. Farris, Attorney-General, who intends to engage in the private practice of law. These have been filled by the appointment of Dr. W. H. Sutherland of Revelstoke as Minister of Public Works and A. M. Manson of Omicameca as Attorney-General.

The Liberal caucus reaffirmed its support of J. Oliver Premier and leader of the Liberal Party.

French Delegate to Leave

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Albert Sarraut, head of the French delegation, returned to Washington from Canada today. He will leave tomorrow for New York, preparatory to sailing for Havre on the steamship Savoie on Feb. 12.

Nelson & DeSorie
Tailors
CLOTHES OF DISTINCTION
Tailored from selected importations.
At very attractive prices.
45 CORNHILL, BOSTON, MASS.

Powers Lend Austria a Hand to Lift It From Its Plight

Britain to Advance £2,000,000, Tzecho-Slovakia
£500,000 and France Probably £1,000,000

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Austria is seriously attempting to put her house in order. Commerce is on the mend. Self-help has made wonderful progress since dependency upon the visionary promises of the League of Nations was given up and the very drastic financial proposals introduced by the Schober Government, which include a progressive reduction of the enormous bread subsidy, will also tend to ameliorate conditions. The fall in value of the krone is not proving an unmitigated calamity, for whereas two years ago it was estimated that a credit of £50,000,000 spread over five years was required to establish economic independence it is now believed that the object is attainable only by advancing £15,000,000 over four years.

Tzecho-Slovakia, the only prosperous member of the Central European family, is manifesting a statesmanlike interest in the welfare of her unfortunate neighbor and the whole

subject will doubtless be fully discussed during Dr. Edward Benes' visit to London this week. Great Britain's decision to advance £2,000,000, as announced by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons last night, together with a further £1,000,000 France is reported prepared to lend, will go a good way toward relieving Austria's precarious condition. Further, there is an arrangement with Tzecho-Slovakia for an immediate advance of nearly £500,000 as the first installment of a loan of £2,300,000. Until the refunding bill is passed and America agrees to release the liens upon Austrian securities, these loans must remain unsecured, but it will ultimately prove possible either to give the lending governments securities or raise money through ordinary commercial channels. The first thing necessary, however, is to provide Austria with about £2,500,000 at, say, 24,000 marks to £1. and thus provide the confidence requisite for raising an internal loan.

HUGHES TRIBUTE TO LATIN-AMERICANS ARE NOT POSSIBLE NOW, SAYS SENATOR

Secretary Pays His Acknowledgments for Arms Conference
Use of Pan-American Building
on Behalf of All Delegates

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special)—Secretary Hughes today paid his acknowledgments to the Latin-American countries for giving the use of their building to the Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

"It was my privilege at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament," said Secretary Hughes, "to express on behalf of all the delegates to that Conference the gratitude which they felt for the action taken by the representatives of Latin-America in permitting the use of this building for the purpose of the Conference. It was a matter of regret that the republics of Latin-America could not take part directly in the proceedings of the Conference, but that was by reason of the definite and limited objects of the Conference. Still, I hope that you all felt that you had a measure, a very important degree of participation, and that this building will always be invested with the most gracious memories by reason of the fact that the Conference met within its walls. In this governing board room the heads of the delegations met and planned the order of procedure of the work of the Conference. In this room also were held the meetings of the various technical sub-committees in preparing the work for the full committees of the Conference. Here, also, met the Chinese and Japanese delegates, and it was at this table that the Shantung controversy was settled. (Applause.) That, I think you will agree with me, was one of the happiest events of this important period."

"All parts of this building, in one way or another, were utilized in the work of the Conference. The surroundings of any undertaking are important, but when there is a great international meeting it is most fitting that it should be appropriately housed. I have said that the Conference had a certain definite and limited aim. That is true, and that is the reason why the Conference succeeded. The Ambassador of Chile has well observed, however, that its effects are not as limited as its definite purposes. The naval powers which were engaged in active and really wasteful competition in the building of monster ships for fighting purpose have reduced their navies and agreed upon an effective limitation.

"The indirect effect of that, I think, is very great. Peoples are not disposed at this time to see money raised by taxation spent unnecessarily on instruments of destruction. I take it that the powers not represented in this Conference will voluntarily very largely limit their expenditures for military and naval purposes, because of the public opinion aroused throughout the world through the work that this Conference has done."

SCHOONER BECALMED NEARLY 3 MONTHS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8—The French auxiliary schooner Suzaky, en route to Papeete from France, was becalmed in the South Pacific off Central America for nearly three months, according to wireless advices received here. Distress signals from the little craft were picked up by the freighter Steel Scientist and that vessel repositioned the Suzaky and helped start the engines. The Suzaky left Rouen, France, for Papeete on July 11, the reports said.

HINCKLEY & WOODS

INSURANCE
98 MILK ST.
BOSTON
THE MOST LIBERAL POLICY
AND LOWEST RATES WITH
EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Tel. Private Branch Exchange Main 8720

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK
"GET TOGETHER"
AT THE HIPPODROME
BEST SEATS
Mat. Daily 6
Best Seats 5

righteous earning within no long period.

"I do not assume for the moment that we can impose upon them a reduction of rates, for, as Senator Cummins has pointed out, it amounts to a confiscation. But it would appeal to me, and I think to most business men, that, if our railway managers were willing to concede to the public month by month in the reduction of rates every penny that they earn in excess of their necessary bond interest, they will gain in rapidity of readjustment and in their own ultimate returns."

"Nationalization of our railways is a far greater thing in its ultimate results than the mere operation of railways. It means the complete department from the fundamental economic system and social system upon which this country was founded and upon which we have lived to such a great and prosperous state as we have today."

Undermines the very basis of individualism on which our social structure must rest and that individualism in itself is something different from that anywhere else in the world. It has a quality to itself, not participated in by any other civilization, in that it stands stanchly for an equality of opportunity and in that individualism is the justification within the four corners of our social system for the regulation of the railway; but it does not carry us to the point of Socialism and the destruction of the whole basic question of initiative and individualism."

Chamber Proposal Opposed

A proposal by the railroad committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that legislation be enacted creating a commissioner-general of transportation to present the interest of the public before governmental agencies that deal with transportation met with strong opposition at a meeting here today of the chamber's national council.

The report was presented to the council with a view to having that body advise the chamber's board of directors as to whether the proposal should be sent to a referendum of the chamber's membership. Resolutions introduced from the floor proposing to the board that the report be not sent to referendum were referred to a resolutions committee which will report tomorrow.

In opposing the proposal, Alpha B. Johnson, president of the Railway Business Association, said in part: "An officer designated as president's representative to discuss railway problems with committees of Congress and federal agencies, including the Interstate Commerce Commission, would be a wholly new feature in our government, for which we see no occasion and in which we fear the possibility of pressure tending to impair the independence of those charged with railway regulation or legislation. 'So long as we keep our legislative and executive separate, Congress has an independence for us to maintain. Executive pressure tends to break down that independence."

Judgment Involved

"Administrative boards like the Interstate Commerce Commission by the terms of their establishment are still further protected. Such boards are quasi judicial and quasi expert. They adjudicate right and wrong and they also exercise business discretion. Either function involves judgment. The commissioners concentrate upon their subject. They deal with it continuously. Their terms are six years, as compared with four for the President, and reappointment is customary. They have a cumulative experience. They have a broad basis of comparison and familiarity with precedents. They carry a responsibility for the aggregate results of their work. Their judgments are those of an authority. Not even the Supreme Court reviews those judgments except as to the single aspect of jurisdiction. Either the statute bestows a given power or it does not. If it does, the board has the last word."

It is futile and feeble for us to hide from ourselves the seriousness of the juncture at which we stand. If we fail in this experiment with regulation the outcome will be government ownership. I do not know of any competent observer who doubts it. If we cannot regulate railroads we cannot regulate banking or business or agriculture or labor. If the government cannot regulate, it must own and operate all these activities. When that time comes the map-makers may continue to label a certain North American area the United States, but it will not be the kind of United States worth living in."

It was evident at the close of this evening's session that the proposal to ask for the creation of a commissioner-general of transportation was as good as defeated and the report of the committee tomorrow will be to that effect.

Recognition of Oregon Asked

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—A resolution calling on the Administration to recognize the Oregon Government in Mexico was introduced today by Representative Thomas J. Ryan (R.), New York.

The Home Beautiful

Rike's Department of
Interior Decorating

is modestly equipped to design, plan and execute all classes of Interior Decorative work, no matter how large or how seemingly small.

The department is under the personal supervision of Interior Decorators who devote their entire efforts to planning The Home Beautiful. Every decorative scheme planned comes under the personal care of these creative artists.

An extensive selection of Drapery Fabrics is carried in stock, so that you may choose from a wide assortment.

Decorative plans and suggestions for individual treatments submitted without cost upon request.

The Rike-Kumler Co.

Est. 1853 Main at Second
DAYTON, OHIO

PRE-EMINENTLY THE

FLORIDA ROUTE

5 Through Trains Daily

Double Track

All "East Coast" and "West Coast" Points Reached

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"

Apply J. H. JOHNSON, N. E. Agt.
248 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

WESTERN CANADA LOOKS TO GOVERNMENT FOR TARIFF CUTS

Saskatchewan Assembly Resolution Urges Substantial Reductions in Customs—Arguments for Reciprocity With United States Feature Debate on the Subject

REGINA, Sask. (Special).—The occupancy of the federal buildings at Ottawa by a Liberal Government whose leader pledged himself to a tariff for revenue only, reinforced by the presence of an almost solid western group of Progressive (farmers), has inspired in the western farmer a strong hope that even if his demands for tariff reduction are not completely realized, at least a compromise will result in elimination of a substantial percentage of the protective features of the customs duties. This hope was reflected in the debate on the tariff resolution in the Saskatchewan Assembly.

The resolution, while not calling for free trade, requests the federal government to make immediate and substantial reductions all round in customs tariffs, and is practically a copy of the tariff platform formulated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It asks for continuing reductions on British imports, looking to ultimate free trade with Great Britain; the placing of foodstuffs and many staple commodities entering into agricultural production on the free list, and forced publication of their inventories by corporations enjoying protection under the tariff.

Not Good Business
Assistance to industries should not be intermingled with the collection of revenues, declared the Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister of Education, in introducing the resolution. "Tariff protection is the first place," said Mr. Latta, "violates the fundamentals of good business. It is so because it intertwines and intermingles two public services that ought to be treated as distinct and different."

Speakers in the debate declared that under this protective system the people of the country have no opportunity of ascertaining how much they are paying for the public service rendered in establishing and maintaining a business in the country. The payment for such services should be an open book to the public as that of awarding a contract for the construction of a bridge.

Because of the vagueness and the impossibility to estimate accurately," said Mr. Latta, "the grossest abuses

have crept into the system and as the public mind is becoming seized of these things, the most enthusiastic opposition to the system is developing."

Tendency to Monopolies
One of the abuses referred to was the tendency to create monopolies, combines and mergers, and in this connection the merging of the cement industry into one large corporation in 1909 with a sharp advance in prices within five months and entire absence of competition was cited. Another effect referred to by the Minister was the tendency to create an industrially top-sided country in which "the rich become richer and the poor get poorer."

Developing the latter thought Mr. Latta referred to existing financial conditions in the agricultural west as at least partially due, coupled with excessive freight rates, to the operations of the protective feature of the customs tariff. Under this system, he said, the "infant industries" of the east, which had to be assisted to their feet, had so squeezed the agricultural industry that the purchasing power of the farmers for manufactured products was rapidly vanishing.

Arguments for Reciprocity
"Who would be injured," asked the speaker, "if the fiscal barrier between Canada and the United States were broken down by reciprocal arrangements that would provide an equitable exchange of commodities? Canada would be able to buy from her neighbor such things as she could produce more cheaply. The United States could then buy from Canada things she could produce more cheaply. Both would be the richer because of such an arrangement. A kinder feeling between the nations would exist and a step further would be taken towards closer trade relations throughout the world."

There are those, however, who argue that such a step would lead to the annexation of Canada to the United States. Such an argument, however, is merely sentimental and has no force in fact. Were it not so, the enormous trade relations that have existed between these two countries for years would have brought annexation long ago."

TOWN HALL NEEDS FIXED ENDOWMENT

New York Plans Council of 100 for Public Meeting Place and System of Memorial Seats

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—Plans for a permanent endowment of the Town Hall, estimated at \$100,000, were discussed at a luncheon given at the Hotel Astor by the League for Political Education.

Robert Erskine Ely, director of the League, outlined a plan for a Town Hall council of 100 men and women, representative of the entire city, and from which a number of large organizations have been invited to make nominations.

"No holder of a public office will be eligible for membership for the council during his term of office," said Mr. Ely. "This provision is taken to guard against the possibility of political influence."

The other speakers at the luncheon included Henry Morgenthau, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Dr. A. A. Berle of Boston, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. Jackson Fleming and Charles Dickinson of Birmingham.

Mr. Morgenthau spoke in favor of the plan to have gifts of \$1000 each to endow chairs in the Town Hall, the chairs to be occupied not by learned professors but by those who go to hear lectures in the institution. Each chair is to have a silver plate recording the name which it is to memorialize. "We cannot all have places in the Hall of Fame," said Mr. Morgenthau, "but we all may have places in this temple to honor civic deeds."

Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau are among those who have given chairs, and Mr. Dickinson has presented one in the name of Daniel S. Dickinson, who because he went to the national Democratic convention in 1892 pledged to another candidate, himself refused the nomination for President of the United States. Among others who have given chairs are Henry W. Taft, Frank A. Vanderbilt, Otto H. Kahn and Bernard Baruch, who has given two chairs for his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch.

A logo representing a gift of \$10,000 will bear the name of Eleanor Sanders Butler, founder of the League for Political Education.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw has been named among those in whose honor chairs are expected to be given.

FURTHER WAGE CUTS LIKELY IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL (Special).—The wage problem, which it was thought a year ago would be fairly well disposed of by midsummer, is still with us, and further cuts are impending. It is stated in the 79th annual report of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, just issued.

"Because of the lessened cost of living, the reduced demand for labor, and a recognition that the economic forces are now all in favor of lower wages, it is possible that the labor unions may see the wisdom of adopting a policy which will tend to promote rather than to obstruct more general employment."

"The financial situation is receiving much attention, and banking institutions have had to carry their share of the burden."

COAL STORING FOR STRIKE REPORTED

Possible Walk-Out of the Miners Would Leave Enough Anthracite for a Shortage, It Is Said—Bituminous Stock Is Lower

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—Invitation to the railroad labor unions to join the United Mine Workers in a collective effort to prevent nationwide wage reductions and the apparent willingness of some of the railroad workers' unions to participate on this basis gives a more serious aspect to the anticipated coal strike next April," says this week's issue of Coal Age.

The article continues, "The point that the coal consumers are keeping in mind is that, should the railroad be tied up or even but a certain few of them be affected, the production from non-union fields, which is expected to save the day for the country, would be seriously interfered with."

"In other words, if John Lewis cannot call on the non-union miners on this strike, he will wait the result if the railway employees go on strike. Whether or not this dual strike trans-

COLLEGE CURRICULA HELD TO HAVE NO DEFINITE OBJECT

California Professors Disagree With Dr. R. L. Kelly, Who Saw Definite Program—Tendency Seen Toward Mathematics, Economics and International Politics

BERKELEY, Cal. (Special).—The present programs of work in American colleges have no definite object, so the opinion of Prof. A. F. Lange, director of the department of education at the University of California, and J. V. Breitwieser of the same department.

Dr. R. L. Kelly, executive secretary of the Association of American Colleges, recently in session in Chicago, said that most colleges had a definite objective and were working toward it. Professors Lange and Breitwieser believe that the program of the average college in the United States is much like Topay, who 'jes' growed."

Dr. Kelly said, in part: "In practically every college in the country, the outstanding subject is English language and literature. The only one of the old-line disciplinary subjects which still plays a prominent part in the college program is mathematics. Two subjects have come into prominence as a result of the world war—French language and literature and chemistry. With the above subjects is usually coupled history, or some related subject, such as political economy, sociology or politics. It is these subjects which the students in American colleges are studying for the most part, and this statement applied to the women's colleges as well as to the men's. Even in the women's colleges, the new subject, domestic science, has not attained a prominent place. In a word, it may be said that the American college does have a very definite program and that that program is being carried out with marvelous uniformity throughout the entire country."

"The great interest in the social sciences has caused the high schools to include such courses. Naturally, the colleges must and will supply these schools with teachers for such courses, and that means that the college authorities must take the lead. The apparent lack of domestic science, as cited by Dr. Kelly, is not due to the fact that women want to shirk home duties; it is because there has been a feeling on the part of the women that the teaching of domestic science is more in the line of statements of facts of how homes are administered than a teaching of how they should be administered or how to administer them. Housekeeping has progressed very little, but now the searchlight of interested, active intelligence is being turned upon it, and there may be revolutionary changes. The result may be the extensive use of the community kitchen, for example, or there may be other equally radical changes."

JAPANESE PREMIER HAILS ARMS PACT

Washington Agreements Mark First Step Toward "Real and Lasting Peace," He Says—Baron Sakamoto Critical

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press).—The agreements reached at the Washington Conference mark the first step toward establishment of a "real and lasting peace," with the possibility of abolition of armaments, Premier Baron Takahashi told the House of Peers yesterday.

"The imperial government does not pretend that the Conference was an unqualified success as viewed from an individual standpoint," he said. "It does believe with the other powers that the present agreements are the first step toward realization of a real and lasting peace and that such agreements will grow in the future even into an understanding for total abolition of defense equipments."

The Premier's utterance came in reply to an interpellation by Baron Toshiatsu Sakamoto. Announcement of the final adjournment of the Washington Conference reached the Diet approximately at the moment he was speaking and his words might have been in response, in the form of a speech of congratulation.

Hughes Proposals Criticized
Baron Sakamoto, the first speaker of the day's session, characterized the Hughes proposals for standard limitation of navies as flagrantly improper, since, he said, they excluded the considerations of the individual nations' geographical positions and calculated naval strength on a wrong basis. He criticized also the Pacific fortifications agreement, and regretted omission of any restriction on airplanes. He further declared that in his opinion use of airplane carriers was unfair. Baron Sakamoto is a vice-admiral, and distinguished himself in the Sino-Japanese war.

To these arguments the Premier replied: "By no means was it with the view to consummating national defense that the treaties were enacted, but to minimize the possibilities of warfare in the future and insure national development along more peaceful and productive lines."

Siberia Evacuation Plans
Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, followed, giving assurances regarding evacuation of Siberia by Japanese troops when the negotiations at Chita had been completed and the safety of Japanese nationals assured.

The Washington Conference falling on the eve of the Diet session, the opposition parties have been utilizing whatever was done at Washington with the consent of the Japanese as a subject for adverse criticism. Their intention had been apparent from the outset of the conference.

The Premier and his ministers seem to have been able to meet the criticism without trouble, and neither the opposition in the Diet nor the opposing press has been able to arouse notable antagonism or to create the impression that Japan had lost prestige at Washington.

In commercial circles, so far as can be observed, only intense satisfaction at the results achieved in Washington prevails.

The consensus of opinion in both social and industrial circles is that the ten-year naval holiday will prove a decade of peace and prosperity for Japan.

Work Ordered Halted on Eight Japanese Warships
TOKYO, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press).—The Navy Department has ordered the various dockyards to stop construction work on the eight battleships and battle cruisers now on the ways which are to be scrapped in accordance with the Washington Conference agreement. The battleships are the Kaga, Kii, Owari and Tosa;

JAPANESE PREMIER HAILS ARMS PACT

Washington Agreements Mark First Step Toward "Real and Lasting Peace," He Says—Baron Sakamoto Critical

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press).—The agreements reached at the Washington Conference mark the first step toward establishment of a "real and lasting peace," with the possibility of abolition of armaments, Premier Baron Takahashi told the House of Peers yesterday.

"The imperial government does not pretend that the Conference was an unqualified success as viewed from an individual standpoint," he said. "It does believe with the other powers that the present agreements are the first step toward realization of a real and lasting peace and that such agreements will grow in the future even into an understanding for total abolition of defense equipments."

The Premier's utterance came in reply to an interpellation by Baron Toshiatsu Sakamoto. Announcement of the final adjournment of the Washington Conference reached the Diet approximately at the moment he was speaking and his words might have been in response, in the form of a speech of congratulation.

Hughes Proposals Criticized
Baron Sakamoto, the first speaker of the day's session, characterized the Hughes proposals for standard limitation of navies as flagrantly improper, since, he said, they excluded the considerations of the individual nations' geographical positions and calculated naval strength on a wrong basis. He criticized also the Pacific fortifications agreement, and regretted omission of any restriction on airplanes. He further declared that in his opinion use of airplane carriers was unfair. Baron Sakamoto is a vice-admiral, and distinguished himself in the Sino-Japanese war.

To these arguments the Premier replied: "By no means was it with the view to consummating national defense that the treaties were enacted, but to minimize the possibilities of warfare in the future and insure national development along more peaceful and productive lines."

Siberia Evacuation Plans
Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, followed, giving assurances regarding evacuation of Siberia by Japanese troops when the negotiations at Chita had been completed and the safety of Japanese nationals assured.

The Washington Conference falling on the eve of the Diet session, the opposition parties have been utilizing whatever was done at Washington with the consent of the Japanese as a subject for adverse criticism. Their intention had been apparent from the outset of the conference.

The Premier and his ministers seem to have been able to meet the criticism without trouble, and neither the opposition in the Diet nor the opposing press has been able to arouse notable antagonism or to create the impression that Japan had lost prestige at Washington.

In commercial circles, so far as can be observed, only intense satisfaction at the results achieved in Washington prevails.

The consensus of opinion in both social and industrial circles is that the ten-year naval holiday will prove a decade of peace and prosperity for Japan.

NEW YORK POLICE HEAD ACCUSED OF INCOME TAX OMISSION

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—Richard Enright, Police Commissioner of New York City, has admitted to the State Tax Commission that he failed to include in his income tax return for 1919 the \$12,000 stock profit which resulted from a transaction made in his behalf by Allan A. Ryan, Wall Street broker, and deputy police commissioner, according to an Albany dispatch today to the Evening Post.

The admission was expressed through a check signed by Commissioner Enright and sent to the New York State Tax Commission. This represents the original impost of 2 per cent on \$12,000 plus the legal penalties for not making a proper tax return.

Under the law, the state tax authorities may bring criminal proceedings against a person who failed to pay his income taxes and, if found guilty, he may receive a maximum sentence of a year in prison and a fine of \$1000.

To this statement Dr. Breitwieser replied: "In the past there has not been a fixed or definite program in the hands of the administrators of American colleges. Latin and mathematics formed the bases of curricula in the old institutions, but, in the last few years, there has been a serious study of curricula. The movement is away from Latin and pure mathematics, the latter tending toward applied mathematics, such as chemistry or the engineering professions. Economics must quit abstract theorizing and give definite instruction. Political science is coming to be more and more important; now we must extend it to include international politics."

"The great interest in the social sciences has caused the high schools to include such courses. Naturally, the colleges must and will supply these schools with teachers for such courses, and that means that the college authorities must take the lead. The apparent lack of domestic science, as cited by Dr. Kelly, is not due to the fact that women want to shirk home duties; it is because there has been a feeling on the part of the women that the teaching of domestic science is more in the line of statements of facts of how homes are administered than a teaching of how they should be administered or how to administer them. Housekeeping has progressed very little, but now the searchlight of interested, active intelligence is being turned upon it, and there may be revolutionary changes. The result may be the extensive use of the community kitchen, for example, or there may be other equally radical changes."

More Spinners Walk Out
PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 8.—About 300 employees of the Jencks Spinning Company today joined 200 spinners who had previously gone out in protest against wage reductions. The concern manufactures cotton yarn and employs 3000 persons. None of the departments is closed.

TIMBER INDUSTRY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

CUSTER, S. D. (Special).—The timber industry of this part of the Black Hills is supplying work to a number of men and thus is supporting a great many families during the winter months. Figures recently compiled at the office of the forest supervisor in Custer show that in any average month 317 men are employed in lumbering within the Harney National Forest Reserve. They support 840 dependents. This means that at least 1157 persons are directly dependent on the timber industry within the Harney National Forest for their livelihood. Custer banks and stores derive a special benefit from this, for approximately one-third of the timber workers do all of their business with banks and stores in Custer.

THE BATTLE CRUISERS ARE THE ATAGO, AKAGI, AMAGI AND TAKAO.

Construction of auxiliary craft set for the fiscal year 1924-1925 will be advanced to the present in order to afford employment for the dockyard workers, it is announced by the chief of naval construction, Vice-Admiral Okada.

Japan, it is pointed out, is allowed 270,000 tons of light cruisers and destroyers by the naval treaty. At present she has approximately 225,000 tons of this class, about 120,000 of which can be declared obsolete, leaving the margin for immediate construction 150,000 tons.

This construction work can be carried on with the funds released through stoppage of work on the capital ships. The amount thus saved, according to the tentative figure of the Navy Department, is approximately 106,784,000 yen.

Opening in support of his petition for repeal, Senator Griswold pointed out that the original law was a federal act enacted as an emergency measure. It was repealed by Congress, but certain interests in Massachusetts, "seeing pleasure or profit in the law," have had it placed on the statute books. The committee cannot disregard the opposition of the farmers of the State, Mrs. Griswold declared, and expressed serious doubt as to the unanimity of industrial workers in favor of daylight saving. He cited the vote taken by a Brockton shoe concern, declaring it to be the only unopposed ballot he knew of, and which returned 312 votes for daylight saving for a seven-months period, and 1106 for the five-months period and 1109 votes against the system.

Senator Griswold then proposed a local option bill which he had had drafted. In answer to arguments, which he anticipated would be introduced to the effect that such a measure would create wide confusion, Mr. Griswold read letters from the mayors of several New York state cities who did not report serious confusion.

The Massachusetts State Grange was put on record as opposed to daylight saving by the chairman of the executive committee of the Grange, C. D. Richardson. He said that the opposition was based on the inconvenience involved, and said that it might be well to foster the interests of agriculture.

Original Law Repealed

Daylight saving was declared to be incorporated into "the most useless law that was ever forced upon an intelligent people," in a resolution adopted by the Grange, and read by its secretary, William N. Howard. The Boston & Maine Railroad, through its attorney, went on record for repeal of daylight saving, but against local option because of the inconveniences of traffic connections with such a state as New Hampshire where an anti-daylight saving law forbids the adjustment of intrastate rail schedules to daylight saving in another state. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Order of Railway Conductors voiced opposition.

That the economic and financial effects of daylight saving are the most significant, was the stand taken by Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture. Repeated statements are made, he said, as to the falling back of New England as an industrial community. Industrially, Massachusetts is dependent largely on her local food supply, which is inadequate and will diminish under such burdens on agriculture. Mr. Gilbert pointed out that Massachusetts produces \$80,000,000 worth of food and consumes \$400,000,000 every year, and asserted that it is his conviction that increased production would result from the repeal of this law. He favored the local option measure.

Defense of Present Law

In opening the defense of the law, Mr. Allen asserted that it is not the affair of the Boston Chamber of Commerce alone, but that Chamber, having led in the original campaign for the practice of daylight saving, has been accorded the same position subsequently. Walter Powers, chairman of the Chamber's daylight saving committee, contending that if a slogan were necessary for the friends of the daylight saving it might well be, "There is no substitute for God's sunlight and fresh air." He declared that the farmer does not appear to appreciate what this means to the worker in factory, foundry, office and other confined occupations. He discarded the argument that people should regulate their own days, pointing out that the people who need daylight saving cannot regulate their own days.

In response to the argument of production of food and the economic condition of New England, Mr. Powers asserted that the law was a war measure passed to increase efficiency and that that fundamental appeal to be needed in the present instance. Local option is not the solution, he declared. Evidence was introduced to show the value of daylight, especially to children. George E. Farrington, vice-president of the Boston Stock Exchange, spoke in behalf of workers in

FEDERAL AGENTS MAY INTERVENE

Department of Labor Mediators Reported on Way to Try to Settle Textile Strike

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 8.—Agents of the Federal Department of Labor were reported today to be on their way to Rhode Island in an effort to settle the textile strike. Announcement that the Labor Department had intervened in the situation came as a surprise to both sides of the controversy, and it was declared that neither had asked the department to take such a step.

It has been announced in Washington that the men to be sent here are John J. S. Rodgers, who, for many years, was commissioner of immigration at Philadelphia and has recently been connected with the division of conciliation of the Department of Labor, and Charles Bendheim, formerly assistant district attorney for the District of Columbia.

The two conciliators left Washington Monday and spent yesterday in New York in conference with officials of the United Textile Workers and the Amalgamated Textile Workers, the two unions interested in the strike here. It was stated that the men would go from New York to Boston before coming here.

James A. Dick, organizer of the Amalgamated Textile Workers, who is in charge of the situation in the Pawtucket Valley, said this morning that about 4000 of the strikers in that part of the State have joined his organization. There are believed to be more than 7000 persons on strike in the Pawtucket Valley.

Five hundred strikers from Natick surrounded the Apponaug Bleachery at Apponaug this morning and allowed only officials of the company and heads of departments to enter. There was no violence.

More Spinners Walk Out

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Feb. 8.—About 300 employees of the Jencks Spinning Company today joined 200 spinners who had previously gone out in protest against wage reductions. The concern manufactures cotton yarn and employs 3000 persons. None of the departments is closed.

TIMBER INDUSTRY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

CUSTER, S. D. (Special).—The timber industry of this part of the Black Hills is supplying work to a number of men and thus is supporting a great many families during the winter months. Figures recently compiled at the office of the forest supervisor in Custer show that in any average month 317 men are employed in lumbering within the Harney National Forest Reserve. They support 840 dependents. This means that at least 1157 persons are directly dependent on the timber industry within the Harney National Forest for their livelihood. Custer banks and stores derive a special benefit from this, for approximately one-third of the timber workers do all of their business with banks and stores in Custer.

New Plan of Attack on Law for Daylight Saving

Opponents of Massachusetts Measure Seek Passage of Local Option Bill in State Legislature

While no new arguments were presented yesterday at the hearing before the committee on legal affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature on two bills dealing with daylight saving, opponents of the system adopted a new plan of attack by proposing the adoption of a local option measure. Inconvenience to railroadmen, railroad travelers, mothers of families and particularly the farmers, was urged as the outstanding disadvantage of the daylight saving schedule, while proponents centered their support on the propositions of greater recreation and improved industrial conditions during the summer months.

The hearing was devoted to two measures. One was a bill accompanying the petition of Andrew P. Doyle, State Representative, seeking to extend the daylight saving period from five months, as at present, to one of seven months. The other bill is filed by Lyman W. Griswold, State Senator, and seeks to repeal the existing law. The opponents of daylight saving and supporters of repeal were led by Senator Griswold, while Claude L. Allen, attorney for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, led the arguments for the opponents of repeal. Mr. Doyle, in arguing for extension of the period, declared that the present law is unsatisfactory to all, and asserted that there is no justification for turning over the Commonwealth to the farmer.

Original Law Repealed

Opening in support of his petition for repeal, Senator Griswold pointed out that the original law was a federal act enacted as an emergency measure. It was repealed by Congress, but certain interests in Massachusetts, "seeing pleasure or profit in the law," have had it placed on the statute books. The committee cannot disregard the opposition of the farmers of the State, Mrs. Griswold declared, and expressed serious doubt as to the unanimity of industrial workers in favor of daylight saving. He cited the vote taken by a Brockton shoe concern, declaring it to be the only unopposed ballot he knew of, and which returned 312 votes for daylight saving for a seven-months period, and 1106 for the five-months period and 1109 votes against the system.

Senator Griswold then proposed a local option bill which he had had drafted. In answer to arguments, which he anticipated would be introduced to the effect that such a measure would create wide confusion, Mr. Griswold read letters from the mayors of several New York state cities who did not report serious confusion.

The Massachusetts State Grange was put on record as opposed to daylight saving by the chairman of the executive committee of the Grange, C. D. Richardson. He said that the opposition was based on the inconvenience involved, and said that it might be well to foster the interests of agriculture.

Grange Attitude Emphasized

Daylight saving was declared to be incorporated into "the most useless law that was ever forced upon an intelligent people," in a resolution adopted by the Grange, and read by its secretary, William N. Howard. The Boston & Maine Railroad, through its attorney, went on record for repeal of daylight saving, but against local option because of the inconveniences of traffic connections with such a state as New Hampshire where an anti-daylight saving law forbids the adjustment of intrastate rail schedules to daylight saving in another state. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Order of Railway Conductors voiced opposition.

That the economic and financial effects of daylight saving are the most significant, was the stand taken by Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture. Repeated statements are made, he said, as to the falling back of New England as an industrial community. Industrially, Massachusetts is dependent largely on her local food supply, which is inadequate and will diminish under such burdens on agriculture. Mr. Gilbert pointed out that Massachusetts produces \$80,000,000 worth of food and consumes \$400,000,000 every year, and asserted that it is his conviction that increased production would result from the repeal of this law. He favored the local option measure.

Defense of Present Law

In opening the defense of the law, Mr. Allen asserted that it is not the affair of the Boston Chamber of Commerce alone, but that Chamber, having led in the original campaign for the practice of daylight saving, has been accorded the same position subsequently. Walter Powers, chairman of the Chamber's daylight saving committee, contending that if a slogan were necessary for the friends of the daylight saving it might well be, "There is no substitute for God's sunlight and fresh air." He declared that the farmer does not appear to appreciate what this means to the worker in factory, foundry, office and other confined occupations. He discarded the argument that people should regulate their own days, pointing out that the people who need daylight saving cannot regulate their own days.

In response to the argument of production of food and the economic condition of New England, Mr. Powers asserted that the law was a war measure passed to increase efficiency and that that fundamental appeal to be needed in the present instance. Local option is not the solution, he declared. Evidence was introduced to show the value of daylight, especially to children. George E. Farrington, vice-president of the Boston Stock Exchange, spoke in behalf of workers in

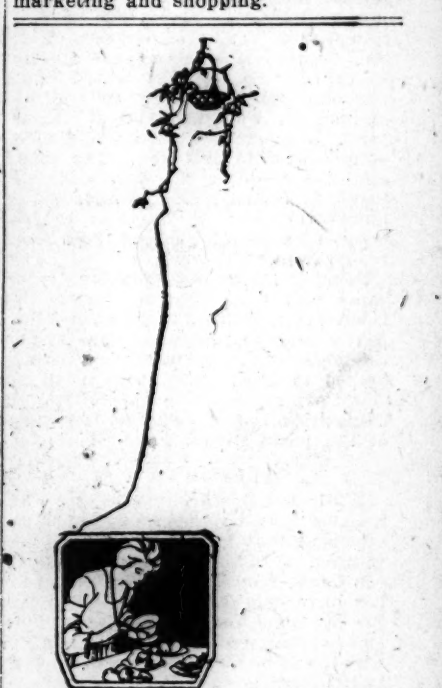
financial houses of all types who require relaxation from a daily work requiring concentration and accuracy. The beneficial effects derived in the way of increasing athletics was brought out by William C. Spargo, a Boston sporting editor. A large number of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, trade organizations and business concerns were recorded as in favor of preserving the law.

The situation in New York and overseas was described by T. M. B. Hicks of the Chamber of Commerce. The New York City ordinance is permanent, and there is no move or no prospect of one for its repeal, he said, reading a telegram from the Merchants Association of New York in support of this statement. England still has daylight saving, readopted each year by an order of council, which action has not yet been taken for 1922. Holland and Belgium are in a similar situation. A vote to repeal the French law was passed by the French Senate but concurrent action by the Chamber of Deputies is not expected.

CLASSES IN ENGLISH IN SANTA BARBARA

SANTA BARBARA, Cal. (Special).—The Spanish and Mexican housewives of this quaint half-Spanish city are learning to speak English as fast as possible, considering their manifold duties. They gather every day at an old adobe, a relic of the early Spanish days, which now houses the Associated Charities, and listen to the simple and unlabored teaching of a descendant of these old Spaniards, Miss de la Cuesta.

Miss de la Cuesta speaks to her grown-up pupils in an easy, natural manner, almost entirely in English, in a natural-looking room that resembles a dining room rather than the conventional classroom, for there is neither blackboard, nor bench, nor desk, nor book. The pupils sit around a table filled with wearing apparel and household utensils. Their teacher guides them through the names and uses of these articles in English. After but a few lessons the most of the women are said to know enough English to be able to do their own marketing and shopping.



For Creamy Salad Dressings

There is really no limit to the use of Carnation Milk in your home, it is the modern Milk Supply. Try it, for instance, when making salads and salad dressings; the results will delight you. Pure cows' milk from the country, with part of the water removed by evaporation, then sterilized in hermetically sealed containers—that is Carnation Milk. Your grocer can supply you. Write for the Carnation Cook Book. It is free.

CARNATION MILK PRODUCTS CO.
92 Consumers Building, Chicago
93 Stuart Bldg., Seattle

Carnation Milk

"From Concentrated Cows"

There are many other recipes as good as this in the Carnation Cook Book. Send for it.

ARMS CONFERENCE
MINUTES READY

American Delegation's Statement
It Is Prepared to Submit
Details With Official Report
Blocks Charges of Secrecy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special).—The American delegation held its last meeting today to prepare for President Harding an official report on the work of the Washington Conference and the series of treaties which are about to be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

It was officially stated that the report had been framed and placed in the hands of the printer to be sent to President Harding as soon as possible. The report may not reach the White House before Friday noon, in which case the President in all likelihood will defer the submission of the treaties until Saturday.

After the meeting of the delegation, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, majority leader of the Senate, and Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, minority leader, went to the Capitol and gave assurances to senators on both sides of the chamber that the report fully revealed all of importance that developed in the meetings of the Conference committees and also the reasons why certain decisions were reached in particular cases.

It was also stated that besides the report the delegation is prepared, with the sanction of President Harding, to submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations and to members of the Senate, the entire body of the minutes of the meetings of the Conference committees. The official report itself, however, it was added, is so complete in every respect that it will hardly be necessary to delve into the voluminous document comprised in the minutes.

Report Answers Questions

The announcement of the decision to send up the minutes for the inspection of such senators as were disposed to allege secrecy in the work of the Conference completely took the wind out of the sails of the latter class. The report will answer any questions likely to arise and in case the answer in the report is not so full or so specific as some senators may desire to have it the minutes themselves will be available.

One important point covered in the report compiled today relates to the meaning the powers put into the disputed Section 2 of the four-power Pacific islands treaty. It will make it clear that when the means to maintain the integrity of islands of the Pacific regions was under discussion by the Far Eastern Committee it was perfectly understood by each of the signatories that naval and military forces were excluded from the scope of measures to be taken. The report and the minutes, it was said, will make this clear, and to that extent largely destroy the basis of the demand of a handful of senators for a reservation.

Senator Lodge and Senator Underwood will urge that no reservation is necessary but it is understood that, if the demand for it becomes strong, the majority and minority leaders who helped to frame the treaties will not stand out against a reservation. Every disposition is to facilitate the passage of the pacts through the Senate.

Opposition Waiting

While the Senate is waiting for the treaties it is growing more and more apparent that irreconcilability is fast waning. Senators in touch with the sentiment on both sides of the chamber have reached the conclusion that the opponents of the treaties will not amount to much more than a handful, which will be negligible as an obstacle to ratification.

Four senators are looked to particularly as sources of recalcitrancy. These are William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho; Hiram Johnson (R.), of California; James A. Reed (D.), of Missouri; and Thomas Watson (D.), of Georgia. All four of them are long distance orators and should they desire they are in a position to protract the debate on the pacts longer than the Administration would like. Senator Johnson and Senator Borah held an informal sort of parley on their treaty policy today, but they made any decision or formulated a plan of action they maintained silence in regard to it.

There is no disposition in the Senate to reverse the Administration program to give the treaties the right of way, beginning with the naval treaty. Senator Borah, however, it is indicated, will urge that all the treaties be brought up together and will fight against piecemeal procedure. The Idaho Senator takes the view that the Senate should have an opportunity to look for flaws in the entire work of the Conference before passing the individual treaties.

Harvard President

Pleased With Results

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, expressed his pleasure at the results obtained by the Conference on Limitation of Armaments at Washington, declaring that it was a step in the direction of preventing future wars. In an address delivered before the thirteenth annual joint dinner of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers at the City Club Tuesday evening, "He was particularly pleased," he said, "with the fact that of the six treaties which were a direct result of the Conference, three reduce armaments while the other three reduce the possible causes of war."

New President of Lehigh
RUTHLEIGH, Pa., Feb. 7.—Charles Russ Richards, dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Illinois, today was elected president of Lehigh University by the board of trustees. He succeeds Dr. Henry S. Brinker, who retired a year ago.

LABOR UNIONS CHARGED WITH
LOWERING RAIL EFFICIENCY

Under Government Control During War, Competence of
Men Declined 30 or 40 Per Cent, President of Order
of Supervising Rail Officers Tells Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special).—Charges that labor union influence caused railroad labor efficiency to decrease 30 per cent when the government took over the carriers during the war, with a further decrease of 5 to 10 per cent thereafter, were made today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee by C. G. Polier of Columbus, O., president of the Grand Order of Supervising Railway Officers, who said he represented 5000 superintendents, foremen and similar railroad officers of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Polier declared railroad employees generally, relying on their union affiliations, lapsed in efficiency and foremen lost control when the roads went into the hands of the government.

"The employees felt they were no longer road employees and could do as they pleased," he said. "They told

their foremen that they had but one boss and he was Uncle Sam. Operating expenses climbed and efficiency decreased."

Railroad officers and the public, Mr. Polier said, were and are ignorant of the conditions. "The public doesn't know," he said. "It has no idea of conditions, and yet the public hollers. The railroad officers thought operating expenses increased because of increased traffic, but it was largely because of decreased efficiency."

Union officers "dictated" to the employees and "told them to do only so much work," Mr. Polier declared. Foremen, he said, were threatened by union men with loss of their positions if they protested. The American Federation of Labor, he charged, sought by "threats and intimidation" to compel foremen and superintendents to join organized labor.

Mrs. Catt Defends
Larger Electorate

Intelligence Is What Counts, She
Declares, Not Size

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—"An electorate which thinks is no danger to any country, however overwhelming the size of that electorate may seem to be," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. Mrs. Catt was commenting on a recent statement by Associate Justice John H. Clarke of the United States Supreme Court, that the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment had created in this country "a larger electorate than has ever successfully governed itself."

"If there is one class of persons who know better than any other the difficulties created by an unthinking electorate," said Mrs. Catt, "that class is the women of this country, who have passed a century around the voters of this country to give them the franchise. Women determined then that the suffrage should be restricted, but that it should be restricted on intelligence and not on sex."

"For that reason women today are among the most ardent champions of literacy tests for voters. They are supporting the Curtis-Rogers bill in Congress, which requires foreign-born women to pass the naturalization examinations themselves instead of acquiring American citizenship through their husbands. And in every state the League of Women Voters is having citizenship schools to train women for intelligent citizenship. Hundreds of these schools have been held and the league hopes that not only women, but men as well, will use this plan for increasing the intelligence of the electorate."

NEW YORK SCHOOL
HEADS REELECTED

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—Despite protests by Mayor Hylan to the reelection of Dr. Clarence E. Meloney and Dr. William McAndrew as associate superintendents, the Board of Education of the City of New York unanimously returned them to office at a meeting this afternoon.

The board also received an offer from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum for the land contained in an entire city block in the Bronx, upon condition that the city erect a modern school adequate to care for the children of the community.

The offer by the institution is made because of the belief that it will be better for the children in its care to attend a public school and to have opportunity for contact with those outside the institution.

Echoes of the controversy over the appointment of Mrs. Grace Strachan Forsythe as associate city superintendent of schools were heard at today's meeting. A group of women who advocated her appointment have planned for a "testimonial breakfast" to be given in her honor at the Commodore Hotel on Feb. 18.

ARRESTS IN MOTOR
INSURANCE FRAUDS

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Eleven more arrests have been made in the government's investigation of automobile insurance frauds. Assistant United States District Attorney Mattuck announced today.

Federal officers have been investigating automobile dealers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, alleged to be in a conspiracy to defraud insurance companies by hiring chauffeurs to "steal" machines and then have these machines disappear until after the theft insurance has been paid. Three automobile owners and two chauffeurs were caught in this city, while six garage owners were taken into custody outside New York. Mr. Mattuck said the round-up still was being pressed.

ANTI-BEER ACT IS
UPHELD BY COURT

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—United States Judge Edwin L. Garvin in Brooklyn today denied the application of Piel Brothers, brewers, for an injunction restraining federal authorities from interfering with them in the manufacture of beer for medicinal purposes. Judge Garvin held enactment of the Willis-Campbell Anti-Beer Act was a proper exercise of the authority vested in Congress to enact laws to accomplish effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

MERCHANTS OPEN
RETAIL CONVENTION

Dry Goods Men Told Cooperation
Will Lessen Spread Between
Production Cost and
Prices—Use of Newspapers

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—About 1500 merchants from various parts of the United States are in attendance at the eleventh annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which opened their sessions here today. The meeting will end with a banquet on Friday evening. The members of the association handle about one-half of the \$7,000,000,000 of merchandise sold in their field. The keynote of the convention is: Reduce the cost of distribution.

One of the features of the convention this year is a special exhibit of time-saving and labor-saving systems and methods of conducting retail stores, factors which always enter into the final purchase price. Shortly after the convention opened, Vice-President Louis Kirstein, of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, spoke on "Merchandising for 1922," in part as follows: "It is commonly conceded that the cost of retail distribution is high and that there is altogether too great a spread between production cost and retail prices."

Cooperation with Producers
"One excellent way in which to reduce this spread, it seems to me, is for retailers to show more cooperation with the producers by the elimination of indiscriminate cancellations and returns and the realization that an order is a contract which should be sacred and final. No returns or cancellations should be permitted except for good and sufficient reason. Taking advantage of technicalities to violate contracts when the market turns against the retailer should not be countenanced. This kind of cooperation will help the producer materially and enable him to sell merchandise to the retailer cheaper, to be in turn sold cheaper to the public."

"If we retailers merchandise more on facts and less on opinion and try to sell the public what they want instead of what we think they ought to have, another avenue of economy will be opened. Here again manufacturers, by close cooperation with retailers whose ears are close to the ground, will be enabled to effect savings which will be passed along to the consumer. There is no doubt that at present we are making the public pay too much for our merchandising mistakes."

"We have also a tendency toward delay in recognizing these mistakes instead of taking markdowns as soon as merchandise proves to be slow selling. The carrying charges on slow-moving goods bulk large in the course of the year and make an expense to the public that might be materially reduced by merchandising on facts which should be available to every retailer."

Reducing the cost of distribution should be considered as both a duty and a privilege by all reputable retailers. The industry as a whole will benefit by this point of view and the individual retailer will have the opportunity of proving the truth of the old adage, 'He profits most who serves best.'"

Newspapers for Advertising

Louis Wiley, addressing the convention, declared that "journalism is the great common medium of expression, not only for news and opinion, but for philosophy, natural science, fiction and religion. From the more practical standpoint, the newspaper is the great medium for the announcements of business, large and small, and of every variety, through advertising."

"It is the newspaper which, always supreme as a local medium, has become in the last decade the leading national advertising medium. In every home, in every one of the logical markets of the manufacturer or merchant, every day in the year, the newspaper is a confirmed habit."

"It is the only medium which reaches every consumer of everything, everywhere, every day. It can be used to cover a continent. It comes nearest to that fundamental principle of successful marketing, the bringing together of buyer and seller in the quickest and cheapest way."

Mr. Wiley declared that in 1920 approximately \$700,000,000 was expended for newspaper advertising in the United States. The income of one New York newspaper from this source was \$12,000,000.

PLANS UNDER WAY
TO FINANCE BONUS

Republican Congressmen Working
on Tentative Program to
Meet Cash Requirements and
Luxury Taxes Are Considered

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special).—Republican members of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, it was learned today, are working in harmony on a tentative program for raising the \$900,000,000 to meet cash requirements of the proposed soldiers' bonus.

Accepting the program put forward by Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the committee, the majority members are considering the inclusion of so-called luxury taxes. As the bonus payments would be distributed over a period of 2½ years, the committee feels confident that a widely scattered form of taxation would not prove burdensome to the country. Even if all the service men desired cash payments instead of the other options in the proposed bill, the committee is confident that the total figure would not exceed \$1,590,000,000.

The proposals now entering into the considerations of the committee would impose a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline, a license tax of 25 cents per horsepower on automobiles, a very light tax on cigarettes and smoking tobacco, but not on cigars, and admission tax of 10 per cent on amusement places where the price of tickets exceed 10 cents. Mr. Fordney's recommendation for a levy of one-half of 1 per cent on real estate transfers and one-fifth of 1 per cent on stock market transactions are included in the tentative program, but these would be reduced by perhaps one-half the amount.

Postage Increase Considered

An increase of one cent in first-class postage also is under consideration, but various members of the committee expressed the opinion that this would be unnecessary.

The tax on automobiles would yield approximately \$70,000,000, it is estimated, while a like amount could be derived from the admissions tax.

A plan proposed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, for a form of post-poned remedy, combining accident and unemployment features, but making no provisions for cash payments, virtually has been rejected by the committee.

"There is absolutely no possibility of a bonus bill going through either the House or Senate without provisions for cash payments financed by cash transactions," said Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, who in the absence of Mr. Fordney is in charge of the section of the committee that is framing the revenue features of the bill.

Republicans in Agreement

James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, regarded as the most independent man on the committee, has been won over generally to approval of the tentative program. While the committee is not pledged to any form of taxation, it is said that all the Republican members are working in perfect harmony. Abandonment of the sales tax proposal, Mr. Frear said, has done much toward bringing the views of the various members into agreement.

The committee is agreed that the proposed sale of foreign bonds shall not enter into consideration of bonus payments. Mr. Longworth said that temporary Treasury certificates, perhaps, could be issued and used to wipe out the taxes in proportion to the amount raised through that source, though he expressed the opinion that no certificates should be issued in advance of taxes.

BLAME PLACED FOR
MANY FOREST FIRES

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 6.—The railroads of Massachusetts, particularly the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany, were blamed today for a large increase in the number of forest fires in Massachusetts last year at a conference of the fire wardens of Worcester County.

Mr. C. Hutchins criticized by name, two railroads mentioned for a lack of cooperation in trying to prevent forest fires and said there were more fires along the lines of these companies than ever before, due to the fact that the rights of way were not looked after and the necessary care was not given to the timber. He said on the other hand the Boston & Maine and the Central Vermont have reduced the forest fires along their lines to the minimum.

CAPE COD CANAL
TERMINAL IS URGED

Development of Cape Cod through the creation of a freight and passenger terminal at the Cape Cod Canal was urged yesterday before the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands of the Massachusetts Legislature in support of a recommendation to this effect by the Department of Public Works. Considerable financial interest was involved in the hearing in view of the fact that such a public terminal calculated to attract mariners under the bill accompanying the recommendation, the division of waterways and public lands would investigate the best location, and a sum of \$75,000 would be raised by Barnstable County, its towns or private persons as preliminary to the project. Senators and representatives from the Cape districts appeared in favor of the bill and the recommendation.

MAKE THE
Third National Bank
YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"
Springfield, Mass.

EUROPE LOOKS TO AMERICA
SAYS BISHOP OF MICHIGAN

Present Narrow Policy of Isolation Cannot Be Followed
Long Without Disaster to Whole World, Charles D.
Williams Tells Boston Audience—Wilson Praised

"America has sat apart in self-contented isolation as long as it is possible. The time has come when she must either join with the other nations of the world in some sort of international court or, with the other nations, reap chaos," declared the Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, Bishop of Michigan, who spoke last evening before the Greater Boston Federation of Churches in Bates Hall on "America and the Spiritual Reversal of the World." Bishop Williams gave high praise to the vision of Woodrow Wilson and his part in the war, and denounced the obstructionists methods of the Senate in defeating the League of Nations.

"America is like a large family which has become so self-contained and self-contented that it forgets any one besides itself exists at all," he said. "We think that we have reached the top-notch of perfection. In short, we have developed the provincial mind. But world affairs have come to the point where a continuance of this policy of isolation will reap calamity. What the world needs today is open-mindedness. During the war, propaganda was to a certain extent excusable, anything to win the conflict seemed reasonable. But today that necessity is past, and our press should no longer be the tool of propaganda."

Anti-Soviet Propaganda

"An instance of how the press is used was shown me forcibly not so long ago when I read in a New York daily the account of Poland after it had been evacuated by the Red Russian Army. A scene of the most utter devastation was presented, and the writer went into detail in describing the awful horrors which the Bolsheviks had left behind them. Yet a short time afterwards I talked with a friend of mine who had been through all this area immediately after the Reds had left it, and declared that the account which I had read was false in almost every particular. No devastation, no horrors, and business had been little changed because of the Red occupation."

"Realizing that the only way to get information of absolute accuracy is to go and see for one's self, I left last summer for England with a large party of people who were seeking the most honest men and women of the hour, telling us the truth about the European situation. Though only half the party went to the continent, upon their return we again held long sessions in which we discussed every phase of the conditions they had witnessed, so that all were as well informed upon the matter as was possible."

Misery Below Surface

"Many people who have returned from Europe recently have said that conditions there are little changed by the war. In making these statements they are truthful, for in the restricted circle in which they traveled things, indeed, were little changed. Even in Vienna, in that crushed and broken country of Austria, first-class hotels are as comfortable as ever, and American money will buy one of the best of food and luxuries. But under the surface all lies in utter ruin. Famine stalks everywhere; not only in Russia, where it is most acute, but in all of Central Europe as well. Our party was entertained in the home of a former chancellor, where they observed that all the leather had been cut from the furniture to make shoes for the family. The head of a hospital in Austria they found earning just enough money to buy one cabbage a week, which he made into soup."

"Bankruptcy is everywhere. In Russia the presses are turning out money night and day, and a point is being reached where the paper upon which it is printed is more valuable before than after the process, so that the presses are having to stop. Before the war a man could go to market with his money in his pocket and bring back his purchases in baskets. Now he has to carry his money to market in baskets, and returns with his purchases in his pockets."

"Austria is suffering almost more than any other nation in many respects, and for this suffering our Senate is responsible. All the nations of Europe are ready to make loans to her which would put Austria back upon her feet, only the Senate holds up the money. Even England, many of her noted economists told us, is nearer bankruptcy than her own business men realize. England cannot support herself, and has always depended upon her trade, which now is largely gone. Italy and France have more coal, delivered by Germany, than they can use, and in Wales the coal cars stand loaded on the sidings, with no market for the product."

"And underneath all this layer of ashes which the war has left there smoulders the hot sparks of future wars. As Lloyd George has asserted, the next war will end civilization."

"Worst of all is the moral bank-

ruptcy of Europe, for her vital forces seem to have waned, and the people are living in the present alone; the past too awful to contemplate, the future too uncertain. Many in England hold America directly responsible for this moral bankruptcy."

"Woodrow Wilson is the greatest seer, prophet and statesman of the world in this age. He is the man of tomorrow, for his name will grow ever greater as we get the perspective of history. Many of his state papers will live as long as this government lasts, and in future years they will be recited by schoolboys much as the Gettysburg address of Lincoln is recited today. His words were the spiritual force which won the war. It is impossible to realize how he was regarded in Europe. All put their trust in him and his phrases, which have since been so defamed, were of endless force and power. I do not speak of his personal limitations, but I know it was he who really inspired the weary ones to win the war."

"Europe thought the voice of Wilson was the voice of America. Germany surrendered on the assurance of peace based on the 14 points. But the Treaty of Versailles was framed in jealousy and inspired by greed. There was the grim old tiger, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George, the wizard who always went with the currents of public sentiment, who fought against the idealism of Wilson. Both present discord, and conflict for the future are in the Versailles Treaty. No man of intelligence in England has a good word to say for it."

Eyes on America

"Yet, to the European mind, the United States seems to be willing to accept all the benefits of this treaty, and let the allies collect her debts. Europeans say America has deserted them in the hour of need. They cannot understand our last presidential election. To them there remains but the simple fact that America has gone back upon her word."

"This wrecked their hopes. And then strange voices arose, sinister and hard, such as that of our misrepresentative in England, declaring that we entered the war merely in fear and to protect our own rights. Only brute force seemed left. "In spite of all this, the eyes of Europe are turned today upon America, for Europe knows that America is the only country which can possibly act as receiver for her moral bankruptcy. Our idealism is yet seen as the shining light."

"We have taken the first step in the recently held conference in Washington. We have started in the right direction; and though poor, martyred, praised, militaristic France stood in the path of most complete success, the way at last seems open for lasting peace. As a Japanese once told me, 'Only a few bad people on top make war. The common people never want it.' Today there is an ever-increasing sentiment all over the world against war. Many of the soldiers who went into the horrors of this last conflict have come out pacifists, and have resolved to do their utmost against the possibility of a future struggle."

DEPARTMENT BILL
GIVES SMALLER
APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Interior Department Appropriation bill, carrying \$925,622,112, was reported today by the House Appropriations Committee. The total is \$19,573,037 less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, and \$3,754,920 less than the amount requested in the budget estimates. The bill carries \$253,987,720 for the Pension Office, of which \$250,000,000 is for the payment of army and navy pensions during the coming fiscal year; \$14,211,000 for the Reclamation Service, \$9,862,352 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$2,733,700 for the General Land Office, \$1,805,400 for the Patent Office, \$1,344,520 for the Bureau of Mines, \$1,344,520 for the National Park Service, \$25,940 for the Geological Survey and \$621,960 for the Bureau of Education.

Temporary Chairman Named

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—William Barclay Parsons was appointed temporary chairman of the charter revision commission today, succeeding former Justice Francis M. Scott.

AIDS TO MERCHANT
MARINE REQUIRED

President Harding Tells Men
From Pacific Coast Ports
Nothing Concerns Him More
in Domestic Legislation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special).—President Harding today told the committee representing ports on the Pacific coast, which here in conference with the Shipping Board regarding the acquisition of the combination passenger ships owned by the government and operated in the Pacific, that nothing concerned him more in domestic legislation than the providing of proper aids to establish an American merchant marine, and that it was one of his earnest hopes to see such aids provided. He expressed deep interest in the formation of a company the stock of which should be popularly owned by the people of all the Pacific coast, for the development of an American merchant marine in the Pacific, with the hope of using the united assets of all to develop each port in the interests of the whole.

The committee was much encouraged by the President's expression of interest in the American merchant marine as a whole and in the development of Pacific shipping in particular. Following the visit with the President the committee met with the entire Shipping Board for a session of several hours duration.

Shipping Board's Duty

The Shipping Board fixed no basis of proposal as to the price at which it held its combination passenger-and-cargo ships, but did stress the point that, in line with the Jones act, it was its duty to make certain that the ships passed into private hands at the earliest moment compatible with the government receiving a proper price. Until the President had delivered his address on government aid to private shipping, Congress and Congress had taken action on the same, the board did not feel in a position to name an upset price. Immediately after Congress has expressed its will on merchant marine legislation, the Shipping Board will seek to dispose of its Far Eastern passenger ships, feeling that through private operation the trade with the Orient can be much better developed. Mr. Lasker asked the committee to bring about agreements that would from out the differences between competing ports and render the formation of such a company possible at that time.

Community Effort Hoped For

No existing group appears to be strong enough to accomplish the purpose necessary, and therefore the board hoped that all the communities of the Pacific coast would unite in a common, popular, effort toward the formation of such a company. The representative of the coast ports enthusiastically agreed with the Shipping Board that a company such as is proposed was essential to carry out the purposes of the Jones Act. The only reservation made was that each port should be free to reach its maximum development, and that the parent company should be so formed as to protect the interest of each port.

The following representatives of Pacific ports were present: Capt. Robert Dollar, president Robert Dollar Company, San Francisco; Herbert Fleishacker, president Anglo- and London-Paris National Bank, San Francisco; William Pigett, vice-president Pacific Coast Steel Company, Seattle, Wash.; J. C. Ainsworth, president United States Bank, Portland, Ore.; K. R. Kingsbury, president Standard Oil Company, San Francisco, Cal.; John S. Lasker, Tacoma, Wash.; Paul Shoup, president Pacific Oil Company, San Francisco, Cal.; R. D. Pinneo, president Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Ore.; H. F. Alexander, Seattle, Wash.; Joseph H. King, Oakland, Cal.; John D. Fredericks, president Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.; George J. Baldwin, San Francisco, Cal.; Maynard McFie, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. L. Hague, San Francisco, Cal.

Featuring This Week
IN OUR
MID-WINTER SALE
OF FURNITURE
Living Room Suites Reduced
25% to 50%
from regular prices
The Flint & Brickett Co.
495 MAIN STREET
Opposite Court Square
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

TWEEDS—by the yard
What Most Everyone
Is Asking For
Herrington Tweeds, yd. \$2.50
Heavy Coating Tweeds, yd. \$3.50
Kaiser Tweeds, yd. \$1.50
Homespun Cloth, yd. \$2.00
Household Linen, yd. \$1.00
FORBES & WALLACE
Springfield, Mass.

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
SEMI-ANNUAL
Inventory Clearance Sale
This Semi-Annual Inventory Sale is our outstanding value-giving event of the season. Merchandise throughout the store is sharply reduced in order to insure quick disposal.

SHOE HEAD SAYS
ECONOMY NEEDED

President of Manufacturing Company Sees Better Times Ahead But Urges Rigid Elimination of Unproductive Labor

Speaking at the annual meeting of the New England Shoe and Leather Association yesterday, in Boston, Herbert T. Drake, president of the association, said he saw many signs of improvement which were not on the horizon six months ago, and prophesied aid toward relieving "the world of its war burdens" from the limitation of armament conference just concluded, the work on a budget system and toward administrative economies to lighten excessive taxes. He urged "rigid economies" in the business of members of the association and the elimination of "every employee whose labor cannot show a profit." Frederick H. Curtis, federal reserve agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, was also a speaker. Recent reports, he said, indicate that the New England shoe factories are running at approximately 70 per cent of their maximum capacity; he believed that operations of these factories were reduced to about 50 per cent capacity during November and December, 1920. Commodity prices, he said, would decline for several years and "the salvation of New England industries" would be in quality rather than quantity production.

In part Mr. Drake said: "I do not believe, however, that the signs of improved conditions warrant any easing up in the most rigid economies in our own industry. Business will not be inhibited by sitting in the sunlight. We must continue to eliminate non-productive, unnecessary expense. We must see that we know our own jobs, and that those who work for us know theirs. Every unit in the machine that is not productive, every employee whose labor cannot show a profit, must go. Let me illustrate this point with an example I saw cited recently. A factory located 20 miles outside a large city maintained extensive offices in town. When questioned as to whether the city office was necessary it was admitted that all business came either by mail or by telephone and that the trade commission used the city office. The only reason for the office was that the majority of the executives lived in the city and objected to a daily trip of 40 miles into the country."

Competition to Be Keen
The competition this year will be keen. The year 1921 and the year after, commodity markets are still unsteady, and there is no immediate prospect of improvement. But the market has always been influenced by the largest market so that the demand for trade is not so important after all. Competition, as some have remarked, begins above the sea. The man who knows his market best—knows what the consumer wants and how much he will pay for it. I believe we are all apt to study the problem from our own angle, planning and planning on what the consumer might want and how he might buy, rather than finding out on the other side what he actually does want and what he actually will buy. When the depression first started, the well-to-do people felt it most. Retail markets broke with a crash, and shortly afterward manufacturers and traders suffered from the sudden drop in wholesale commodity prices. Since then, during the first part of the depression, the investment and business markets were hardest hit. Now, however, the security markets have begun to advance, and the investing public is feeling better. The wage-earning classes, on the other hand, still have a severe period of readjustment ahead. This means that the best business this year should be found in the grades of goods bought by the more well-to-do classes rather than laboring classes."

Home Will Cost Half a Million
NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—A \$500,000 home will be built here by Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, formerly Mrs. George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, on Fifth Avenue, near Seventieth Street. Mrs. Rice has filed plans for the building. Mrs. Rice is the donor of a \$1,000,000 library to Harvard.

Inebriates' Home Shows the
Success of Prohibition Law

President of Oldest Institution of Its Kind Says Inmates Have Now Been Reduced to Twelve

CHICAGO (Special).—The almost complete disappearance of homes for inebriates is a certain sign that the prohibition law is doing effective work, according to Judge J. Kent Greene, president of the Washington Home Association, the oldest operating institution of its kind in America. Judge Greene, who is manager of Chicago's Commerce Court, reported that this Chicago home was the only one out of 40 or more in the country to survive, and that its slim patronage made its future doubtful. Founded in 1883, the home has cared for 17,779 persons in the intervening years, a tabulation just made shows. Its highest year was 1912, when under municipal support admissions totaled 1850. The institution now has 12 inmates, of whom only three are alcoholics.

"The population of our home is a sure thermometer on prohibition and its enforcement," Judge Greene observed. "I have noticed this through the past several years in looking over monthly reports, and my experience as legal assistant to the chief justice of the Chicago Municipal Court for 12 years and before that as assistant state's attorney of Cook County

Airplane Takes Off
in Snow With Runners

Trip Completed From Northern Ontario to Moose Factory

COCHRANE, Ont., Feb. 8.—Captain Maxwell, flying an airplane equipped with runners in place of wheels for the "take off," has just completed a successful trip from this northern trail outpost to Moose Factory, on the south shore of Hudson Bay, and return. Captain Maxwell was accompanied by a pilot and carried mail and supplies weighing 200 pounds. The airplane left Cochrane at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and two hours and ten minutes later, with one stop, arrived safely at Moose Factory. On the return trip three landings were made on the Abitibi River to test the machine on different kinds of snow. The ski attachments, Captain Maxwell reported, were found to be practical, his ship landing and taking off with the ease of a flying boat on open water. Old business doubted the ability of the machine to rise in "sugar snow," but the fliers experienced no difficulties.

WOMEN ASK WIDER
POWER IN POLITICS

Republican Movement Begun as Neighborhood Club May Grow Into National Organization

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—A movement of Republican women which promises to become of nation-wide importance was defined at a meeting of the Republican Neighborhood Association at the home of Mrs. Oliver Jennings here today.

There was a diversity of opinion in the speeches of Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Mary G. Hay, and the temper of the meeting was clearly indicated in the response to statements that women intend to make themselves more emphatically felt within their own parties, both in the choice of candidates and the conduct of campaigns. Mrs. James Russell Parsons, founder and president of the club, made clear its aims in the terse statement that its membership is open to "all Republican women who put the good of the public first and the good of the party second."

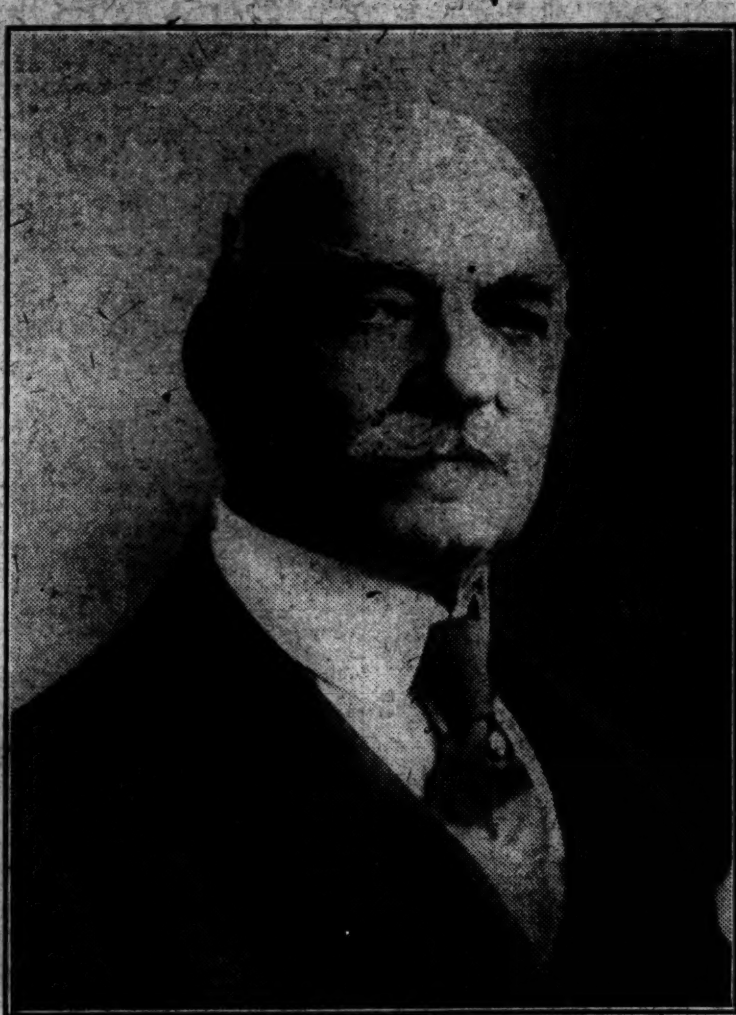
The organization grew out of the successful campaign of the women in this assembly district to elect State Senator Schuyler Meyer a year and a half ago. At that time the group was known as a "neighborhood club." Today, in the words of Mrs. Parsons, it has little to do with territory in the sense of a "spiritual neighborhood" since its membership includes women from all over the State and from many other states as well. It is the aim of the association to organize in other states as strongly as it has done in New York City. Meetings are held every two weeks, business sessions alternating with programs of general interest, the next of which is to be on March 1, at the home of Mrs. Otto Kahn in Fifth Avenue, when the State will speak on taxation. It is expected that Governor Miller will speak in April. The association does not commit itself on legislation, although it makes a point of studying proposed bills. Its representatives were present in Albany for the hearing on the Port of New York bill and it is studying other pending legislation, both state and national.

Among its active committees is one on city affairs, which keeps in touch with all the municipal departments and watches closely activities which affect schools, markets, the Board of Estimate and other local agencies.

Canadiana Control Detroit Cars
DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—Control of the Detroit United Railway Lines tonight passed into Canadian hands at a stockholders meeting here, when Avila Ginzburg, a Montreal broker, and his associates elected seven members out of a directorate of 11. The board will elect officers tomorrow and has also been called to meet Feb. 21 to take up the city's offer to purchase these traction lines. Mayor Cousins informed the directors tonight that unless the city's offer—a maximum of \$20,000,000—is accepted before the end of the month they could never again expect to obtain as high a bid.

Shortcomings of Law
"The trouble with it is," said Major Wynne, "that under its provisions our hands are tied until something happens—and then it is too late to do anything for the investors. What we need is a measure that will place the brokerage business on the same plane with the banking business. And why not? These men deal in money. They have no stock in trade, except for their office furniture. Some of them who do business that amounts to millions have no connection with any reputable exchange. They are not licensed; they are not bonded, and yet they are permitted to accept the investors' money, and are required to make no accounting of it to state authorities."

The recognized exchanges, while assuming the attitude that they are not responsible for the condition, are nevertheless concerned to the extent that they would like to see a thorough house cleaning. The slipshod and dishonest methods of mushroom brokers is bound to affect the business of those who engage in legitimate enterprise. For this reason the better element stands back of any movement to rid the State of the irresponsible class that is bringing the business as a whole into disrepute. There is a law against bucket shops, and it is strict in its provisions. But like many other measures that are of regulatory character, there is a way of evading it. Major Wynne pointed out that these firms invariably have a New York connection, through which all the buying is carried on. In many instances these New York connections are acting in good faith. Sometimes, however, the evidence would tend to show they are not.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Judge Theodore Brentano of Chicago

Nominated Minister to Hungary from the United States by President Harding

JUDGE BRENTANO
STUDIES HUNGARY

Newly Nominated Minister to Budapest to Have Informal Talk With Count Szechenyi

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (Special).—Count László Szechenyi, Minister from Hungary to the United States, will have an informal conference here tomorrow with former Judge Theodore Brentano, newly nominated as United States Minister to Hungary. Count Szechenyi, in making a short visit here, is taking the opportunity to discuss some Hungarian problems with the new diplomatist.

PENNSYLVANIA NEEDS STRONG
MEASURE TO GOVERN BROKERS

Investor at Present Has No Protection Except the Reputation of the Firm He Buys Stocks From, Says Philadelphia Officer—"Blue Sky Law" Has No "Teeth"

PHILADELPHIA (Special).—A number of recent failures of firms doing a brokerage business in this city involving millions of dollars has raised the question, "What protection has the man who buys stocks when he hands over his money to an agent who is doing a brokerage business?" The query was put to Maj. Samuel O. Wynne, chief of detectives on the staff of the district attorney. His answer was brief and to the point: "Unless he is dealing with a reputable house, he has absolutely none, and in many cases the man who buys doesn't know the difference between the reputable broker and the dishonest one."

This is the situation as it prevails in this State today, despite the fact that a recent Legislature passed a law that was supposed to put the brokerage business on the same foundation with the banking business. The trouble with the law is that, although it was honest in conception, it is ineffective in operation. As it was presented, it would have been protective, as it was designed to be; as it was passed, it was considered a joke. This was the measure which at the time was popularly referred to as "the Blue-Sky Law."

Law Seemed Air-Tight
"This law was put into operation in October, 1921, and on the surface it seemed to be air-tight. It gives the state banking commissioner the same power that he exercises in the control of banks; it compels anyone who wishes to do a business in stocks, bonds or other form of securities to get a license from the commissioner and to furnish a bond of \$100,000; it provides fines for violations of various character, and many other things; at least, that is what it does in theory. In fact, it does nothing of the sort. The exceptions that have been tacked on to it provide the necessary means of evasion."

"But what has happened? Why, the effect of the law has been circumvented by handling all the Pennsylvania business from New York or other states nearby. And it is the small investor usually who suffers. The man who knows the game knows his broker. But the man who is enticed into giving up his money by a telephone and circular campaign, followed up by personal solicitation, doesn't know that he is not dealing with a reputable house. Their offices are fully furnished; they have an air of prosperity, even though the furniture may not be paid for, and the prospective buyer is impressed by the seeming air of business energy that pervades the place. It is this man the law should protect. But fails to. Putting all brokers on the same level with bankers would provide such protection. It is what we must have, if the dishonest leeches are to be driven out of business."

BUSINESS SLOWLY
GAINING ACTIVITY

Former American Secretary of Commerce Thinks Government Should Help by Setting Up a Workable Credit System

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special).—William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, who is actively engaged in business in New York, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that there is no denying that general business is poor, but he added that the trend is in the right direction, although it is moving too slowly for its results to be apparent as yet.

When improvement will reach the stage where it can be generally recognized depends on several things, chiefly, in Mr. Redfield's opinion, on the United States setting up a workable credit system so that more American goods can be sold in foreign markets. An abortive attempt to work this out was made last year, but American manufacturers are at a standstill because they cannot sell their wares outside of the United States. All the other countries that were engaged in war against the Central Powers have set up credit systems for the encouragement of business, and only the United States lags. American business men are selling to other countries all the material possible under existing conditions.

Some grain and raw materials are being sold abroad, but Mr. Redfield says that to insure prosperity in this country Americans should be able to sell 25 per cent of their products in foreign markets. Asked why there could not be larger sales than at present to South American countries, he replied that the same reason was to be assigned, an inadequate credit system, the problem being a world one, not merely European, and including the Orient as well as the Occident.

As to the effect of the proposed Genoa conference, Mr. Redfield said that its benefits depend on when it is held and under what conditions. There are Germany and Russia to be considered. If Russia is to use her participation in the conference for force recognition or to make it appear that she has won recognition for the Soviet Government, then the conference will not promote prosperity among the nations. There should be a clear understanding of what the conference proposes to do and of the footing upon which the several nations enter upon the conference.

HUDSON TUNNEL BIDS
POSTPONED ONE WEEK

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—Opening of bids for the construction of the vehicular tunnels under the Hudson River has been postponed until Feb. 15. It is announced by Vice-President E. W. Blomington, of the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Commission. Several contractors requested delay on the ground that they had not had sufficient time to enter their bids. The opening date was set originally for Feb. 7, and it is reported that so far about 100 bids have been submitted.

The specifications call for the construction of twin tubes to be constructed in one job or two. Although the estimated cost has been officially given out it is reported that the figure is approximately \$20,000,000. About 300 copies of the specifications have been sold at \$5 each. Frank E. Williams, state engineer and a member of the Tunnel Commission, said it was in the public interest that the greatest number of firms be permitted to present figures for the work, and indicated that the extension of time granted will enable those who had already filed their figures to make any desired revisions. Among the contractors who requested the time extension are: The Foundation Company, F. L. Cranford & Co., who built one of the East River tunnels, and the Keystone State Construction Company.

NEW YORK BAGGAGE
RATES EXPENSIVE

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—Herbert L. Schamberg, vice-president and general manager of the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Association, testified here before Public Service Commissioner B. Meredith Langstaff that baggage transfer rates in New York are from 40 to 67 cents higher than in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and other larger cities, although transportation conditions are about the same generally.

Rates in western cities, he said, are from 65 cents to \$1 per trunk, while those of two big companies here, he pointed out, are from \$1.25 to \$1.65. The witnesses testified that the figures offered were not official, but were obtained from hotels.

COLUMBIA TEACHERS'
COLLEGE HAS REUNION

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—The annual conference and reunion of the Alumni Association of Teachers College, Columbia University, is bringing a number of former students from all over the country to New York City this week. There will be two general meetings of interest. On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Millbank Chapel, Professor Gambrell of Teachers College is to speak on "Nationalism and Civic Education" and Professor Cuddeback

Fresh Dressed Fatted Fowl, 40c lb. Sugar cured Bacon, machine sliced, with rind off. . . 35c lb. Fresh Fish Daily

W. K. Hutchinson Co.
MARKETS
264 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
COR. FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Arlington — Winchester — Lexington

SEVEN AMERICAN
SHIPS ARE SOLD TO
HUNGARIAN COMPANY

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—Seven American ships, with an aggregate of 45,000 deadweight tonnage, have been sold to a Hungarian company by the Harriman Lines interests. It was announced here today.

Permission for the sale was given by the United States Shipping Board. The vessels, no longer required by the former owners, are: Kermanshah, 8100 tons; Keresaspas, 7300; Kermoor, 6980; Mount Seward, formerly Keresaspas, 6770; Mount Sidney, formerly Kerlew, 4805; Mount Sterling, formerly Kerkenna, 5600. The vessels were transferred from the Austrian flag to the American flag prior to the entry of this country into the war, and were acquired by the American Ship and Commerce Navigation Corporation in 1913. They were employed by their Austrian owners between northern European, European and Mediterranean and Black Sea ports.

Provincetown Artists Exhibit
NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—A coterie of young artists known as "The Sixes and Sevens" gave an exhibition and reception today at a well-known gallery. The young men, all serious students, have established themselves at Provincetown, Mass., where they painted industriously and maintained themselves by conducting a tea room in an old fish house on the end of an abandoned wharf. Their work consists of oils, water colors, monotypes, sketches and wood block prints, all done in Provincetown during the past year. An impromptu entertainment was also furnished by the artists themselves. Of the original seven, five of the young men were present: Walter Hayne, Jerry Farnsworth, Edwin Euler, V. E. Rann, and Courtney C. Allen.

Secretary Coman of the Odd Fellows Lodge here has received a letter from Park Lodge, No. 203, Hyde Park on Hudson, N. Y., stating that an American flag would arrive here in a few days on its tour of the capitals of the United States, and arrangements are being made for quite an entertainment in honor of the flag's visit. This flag was started on its journey on Dec. 18, last, and is expected to reach Albany, N. Y., in time for the Grand Lodge meeting in August next. It has already been greeted by the Odd Fellows of several states. The idea is for this flag to visit the Odd Fellows Lodge at each and every state capital, and for a Daughter of Rebecca to sew a star thereon.

WOMEN URGED TO
STUDY ECONOMICS

Congressman Hopes Their Influence Will Not Be Restricted to "Welfare Legislation"

BALTIMORE, Md. (Special).—"I hope and believe that the activities and influence of women will not be confined entirely to what might be classified as moral and welfare legislation," said Congressman J. Charles Linthicum in an address before a recent gathering of women in this city. "I hope that women will aid in a restoration of the simplicity advocated by Thomas Jefferson," continued the speaker. "I hope they will aid us by the practice of prudence, frugality and industry."

"I would like to see them devote time and study to the great economic questions which not only affect our national life as a whole, but which have a direct and specific bearing upon women as individuals."

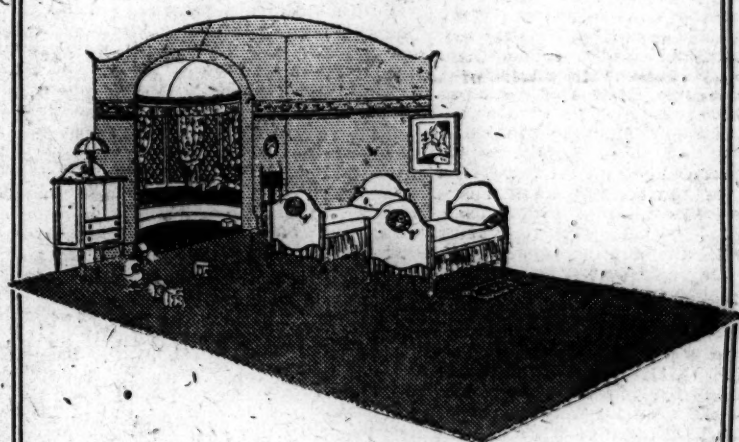
"Intensive study of the tariff question, and the understanding that extortionate prices for articles of necessity mean paying a special tax to a privileged class of citizens whose influence upon the legislation of the country is just the reverse of women's influence," were also recommended to women as considerations by Congressman Linthicum.

ODD FELLOWS SEND
FLAG AROUND STATES

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 4 (Special).—Secretary Coman of the Odd Fellows Lodge here has received a letter from Park Lodge, No. 203, Hyde Park on Hudson, N. Y., stating that an American flag would arrive here in a few days on its tour of the capitals of the United States, and arrangements are being made for quite an entertainment in honor of the flag's visit.

This flag was started on its journey on Dec. 18, last, and is expected to reach Albany, N. Y., in time for the Grand Lodge meeting in August next. It has already been greeted by the Odd Fellows of several states.

The idea is for this flag to visit the Odd Fellows Lodge at each and every state capital, and for a Daughter of Rebecca to sew a star thereon.

Natural Beauty,
Service
and Economy

HAPPY people, people who reflect friendliness and graciousness in their homes, choose Klearflax rugs because their natural restful beauty makes an ideal foundation for unusual decorative effects.

Klearflax
LINEN RUGS

Registered U. S. Patent Office

These Klearflax Linen Rugs are made entirely of pure (flax) linen and come in beautiful single-toned colors. Thick, reversible, and flat-lying, they will withstand the wear of years and actually improve with use, becoming softer and silkier as time goes on. When you first see them, you think they must be expensive. When you price them at your favorite dealer's, you find they are not, and when you've used one and found how easily it is kept clean and how sturdily it resists wear, we believe you will pronounce it the most satisfactory rug purchase you ever made.

A catalog in color, giving essentials of and suggestions for correct room decoration, will be sent free on request.

KLEARFLAX LINEN RUG CO.
DULUTH, MINN.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Old-Time Kitchen Gardens

The old-fashioned flower garden with its restful charm and quiet dignity, where flourished in stately loneliness tall hollyhocks, peonies, phlox, bushes of syringa, and such smaller blossoms as mignonette and sweet alyssum, has been a favorite topic for writers everywhere; but few recall how important a part the kitchen garden—wherein was tucked away in one corner the thirder garden devoted to kitchen and aromatic herbs—played in the lives of our ancestors. Indeed, every pretentious dwelling, as situated as to have the available space, boasted a flower and kitchen garden, quite distinct in nature and location, and often a fruit garden as well.

"A kitchen garden," as states a writer in the Farmer's Almanac for 1829, "should not be situated at any great distance from the house, lest being too much out of sight, it should be out of mind, and the necessary culture of it much neglected." "Farmers as well as others," he counsels, "should have kitchen gardens; and they need not grudge the labor of tending them, which may be done at odd intervals of time, which would otherwise chance to be consumed in needless idling." So essential was the garden considered to home life that, in quote from another writer of about this period, "we can hardly form an idea of human felicity, in which a garden is not one of its most prominent characteristics."

The kitchen garden of those days included many vegetables which are now either wholly unknown to us or else are called by totally different names. Borecole, a variety of kale, chervil, used in making soups and salads; skirret, a plant cultivated now largely in Europe for its sweet, edible roots, all had a place in the kitchen gardens of a century ago. Scorzoneria, a black variety of salsify, was another plant brought from Europe, which was welcomed in American kitchen gardens. Cardoon, a relative of the artichoke and borcolli, a hardy variety of the cauliflower, were also well known, while colewort, another form of kale, was so commonly used that the name became changed to collards. Though lettuce was known and extensively used, the tendency was not to employ it so exclusively for salads as is done at the present day. Borrel, the tops of young spinach, endive, mustard leaves, water tress, corn salad were all used for this purpose. Corn salad was known under the name of victuicet, which in itself was an adulteration of feticus. Endive was known as succory, tomatoes as love apples, egg plant as melons, and spinach was equally spelled spinage.

Some of the names given to familiar vegetables were likewise interesting. There was the Earl of Salisbury cabbage, the Early London Battersea variety of the same vegetable, while the Large Late Drumhead was still another kind. There was the Pomegranate or Musk-Scented melon, the Magdon Room Cucumbers, the Madame d'Orleans, Hamburg and Siberian parsley, dwarf Prussian and dwarf Spanish parsnips, Naples radishes, Holland and New Zealand spinach, Yellow Swedish, Russian and Lapland turnips.

In those days no good housewife would have thought of sending to the shop or market for her sweet and pot herbs. The very manner of picking and caring for herbs has been studied her as a good or poor housewife; and much was said against the woman who considered her duty done when she gathered such a number of herbs as she thought necessary and useful for her family—without giving any thought to the state of the plants nor the season of the year, and tied them with strings and hung them up in the garret to rather dry and lose flavor.

The well-kept herb garden contained anise, caraway, common sage, garlic, lavender, pot marigold, red sage, rosemary, sweet basil, summer and winter savory, sweet marjoram, and lemon and orange thyme. As all herbs are in the highest state of perfection just before they begin to flower, care was taken to pick them in their proper seasons—basil the middle of August and three weeks thereafter, sweet marjoram the whole of July, thyme June and July, sage August and September, and so on through the list. Care was also taken to gather them on a dry day, as the color, when dried, was better than if picked when too much moisture was in the air. The roots were cut off and the herbs thoroughly cleaned, to rid them of all dust and dirt; then separated into small bunches and placed in a Dutch oven before the fire to dry. Here they were left only so long as to insure complete dryness and never to brown. Better flavor and color, it was claimed, could thus be obtained than by drying them in the sun. When thoroughly dried, the general practice was to place the bunches in paper bags, tie the tops securely and lay them away for use. The exceptionally thrifty housewife, however, frowned upon paper bags and insisted that all her aromatic herbs in the following manner. After thoroughly drying the herbs, all the leaves were picked off and then rubbed through a hair sieve. This powder was then put into bottles, carefully marked and kept closely corked.

As an herb powder for soups, an old book book gives the following recipe: "Take ounces each of parsley, winter savory, sweet marjoram and lemon thyme, one ounce each of onion seed and sweet basil; mix dry leaves and

half an ounce of celery seed. Pick the leaves of the herbs from the stalks; dry them on white paper in a Dutch oven before a moderate fire. Pare the lemon peel very thin; well dry it and pound in a mortar; pound the celery seed; rub all the herbs well, and pass the whole through a hair sieve. Keep in a bottle closely corked."

To us the housewife's tasks of that period would seem many and arduous. Her life was a busy one, whether she performed her tasks unaided or superintended the many duties of her maids. There was less time for pleasures, ample time for reading and reflection. Her amusements, like her flowers, were stately in character—to be anticipated with pleasure and to be recalled with delight. She was a firm believer in the beauty and value of her gardens and agreed with the sentiment that:

"... happiness dwells with employment, And he who has nothing to do Has nothing by way of enjoyment."

Dolls of Yester-Years

Dolls! Paper, china, wax or wood—Is there one of us who has not loved one or mothered dozens of these images of ourselves? But, when we reach the age of reason, most of us have passed them by, tucked them away in some attic corner of our memories and forgotten them; until, perchance, a little child toddles into our lives and out they troop. If we haven't saved our old ones, we put right down to the shops for new ones. But there is something besides children that has made New Yorkers think of dolls lately, and that is the remarkable collection of these fascinating confections lately on view at the Arden Gallery, New York.

The war, it is in a measure, responsible for the awakened interest in dolls at the present time—however far apart dolls and war may seem—for the hardships following in its wake in Europe so weakened the market for the works of modern artists that many turned their talents to the fashioning of fanciful and realistic poupées, knowing that there was a ready and growing market for them in America.

The collection affords an interesting study in contrasts, for, side by side with dolls of the most modern style, are those ancient whittled pegs of wood wrapped about with colored calico, minus faces, hair or hands, yet cuddled as dolls with as much love by the children of Siberia and Baffin's Land as we bestow on our "walking, talking" beauties.

Those who are familiar with the old Paul Revere House, in Boston, with its deep-mouthed chimney and overhanging second story that projects a splendid vantage ground for popping off prowling redskins, will enjoy an exact replica in this collection, not much younger in point of years than the Paul Revere House itself. Upstairs in this enchanting house a stately four-poster, spread with hemstitched sheets and pillow top part in the performance of a highboy of genteel proportions and design. Downstairs, having just risen from a table spread with gleaming pewter, Mrs. Paul Revere (you see, there was a lady attached to this historic event, though we never heard of her part in the performance) stands at the front, holding the lantern for the Old North Church tower to Paul Revere himself; the faithful steed that is to carry him on his famous midnight ride leans, rather moth-eaten and decrepit, against a wobbly hitching post; but you know in your heart of hearts that this knight was never with epistolary fact, the trio seem fired with enthusiasm.

From this quaint treasure we pass on to dolls that have been played with or perhaps reverend, by some child under the shadows of the Himalayas—she is an Indian princess, all gold and glitter—and next her is a ghost doll, no bones, no flesh, just a shiny transparent skin, yet he wears a jeweled crown.

Chinese dolls of smooth and placid countenance are there in crowds—a bride, bedecked in her best, a beautiful woman, her smiling face concealed behind a mask of seed pearls over scarlet; a farmer, decked in his thatched raincoat of straw, a little girl in jade, kingfisher blue and plum.

A study of the ancient arts and crafts of feudal Japan is afforded by the hundred-year-old doll, faded and worn, yet redolent of those days when the warrior went forth to battle clad with all the trimmings of samurai and his clerical craftsmen. It is said that the court dress of those noblemen, of which this doll is representative, combined all the arts of Japan, their unsurpassed swordsmithing, their lacquer, bronze, enamel work, their carving and their gorgeous textile weaving.

Alice B. Culin (wife of the curator of the Brooklyn Museum) has achieved an outstanding effect in her porcelain miniature doll (her husband, I understand) as well as in the astonishing reproduction of a ballet dancer doll, after one of Deshayes' famous dancers.

Court ladies of the eighteenth century whom one always suspects, had no time for anything save intrigue, seem to have languished in between plots some entertaining bits of decoration by way of the "Image Parée." These remind one of glorified paper dolls, which have been dressed in silks, satins and jewels and pasted by their more solid parts, to a background of scenery which sometimes constitutes a setting and sometimes completely upsets you. An adaptation of this ingenious sort of work is visualized in a practical manner today, through the posters that may be seen in the exclusive shops on the Avenue; though, in this work, the faces are painted directly on the background and the figures then adorned in their beguiling materials.

Brides of all nations, Salome, a Quaker Lady, a Japanese geisha with five wigs, a Civil War belle in a hoop skirt, a group of Tyrolean maidens in their gaudy, every kind of a doll



A coat in nut brown velvet, bound with black cire braid

London Fashions for Early Spring

After having been muffled to the neck all through the winter, in a thick warm coat, the contemplation of once again returning to the trimmer lines of a coat and skirt is welcome. Some of the smartest suits for street wear, nowadays, not only have the coat and skirt made of quite different materials, but also of different colors.

For instance, one often sees a tweed skirt worn with a velvet coat. These velvet coats, of course, are absolutely plainly cut and most perfectly tailored, looking extremely smart when bound all round with cire braid and fastened at the waist with two attached buttons, slipped through two button holes, like a link.

In the sketch will be seen one of these coats, made of nut brown velvet, bound all round with black cire braid; to be worn with a tweed skirt of dull burnt orange color, crossed with a brown line, matching exactly the color of the coat. The felt hat has a dull orange quill, lying flat on the brim across the back.

It is always a good thing to have two skirts to a coat. A good alternative skirt, for a coat of this description, might be one of nut brown gabardine or serge accented-pleated. This would be a smarter type of skirt than the tweed one and might be used for afternoon wear, while the tweed could be kept for mornings or for wearing in the country. An accented-pleated skirt should be kept as much as possible for street wear, as sitting about in it in the house, especially if near the fire, is detrimental to its shape.

Some of the less strictly tailored, more decorative coats and skirts are worn open, to show interesting waistcoats of embroidered woolen materials. An attractive one of this type was made of a very fine navy blue serge, with a waistcoat of cream-colored cloth embroidered with dull Indian red wool. The sleeves, of three-quarter length, were wider at the bottom and split open to show a cuff beneath, to match the waistcoat. The wearer of this suit had also been fortunate enough to find a pair of cream-colored cloth gloves, with a strap at the wrist and soft gauntlets decorated with the same colored Indian red appliqué kid, giving a finished effect to the whole costume.

The coat frocks just now are smart and trim, any decoration being kept almost entirely for the sleeves and girdle. Bead trimming is much used for these, steel beads being particularly smart on gray or navy blue serge. Chiffonette is used also, and narrow soutache braid in conjunction with metal thread.

Wool stockings are a material which greatly appeals to us at this season of the year, being warm enough to withstand the chilly winds of early spring, yet light in weight. It can be had in so many soft and charming colors that it can be worn well on into the summer. The pale gray and fawn shades are particularly good, as well as some powder blue and dull vixen rose shades.

Stockingette is a material which should greatly recommend itself to the home dressmaker. It is so adaptable, easy to fit and requires none of the tailor stitching and pressing so necessary to the success of a dress in serge or gabardine. Moreover, some charming effects can be obtained with a little

that anyone ever thought of dangles its legs in this collection, which by the way is admirable in arrangement. I began by saying that I thought dolls were far from the minds of most of us, but there are a few, the whimsical among us perhaps, who cling to our "old things" and dolls.

Flower Making: Clematis

These flowers are very rich-looking if carried out in their natural color, purple, but are quite as pretty in other shades, the shape of the flower lending itself to variation in coloring. A plain velvet hat with a band of ribbon round the crown and a single clematis for decoration is very nice for winter time. And a summer hat looks extremely dainty if a wreath of pink and white clematis is laid round the crown.

Materials required: One-eighth yard purple velvet; one-eighth yard purple silk; D. M. C. thread in brown, white, orange or black; for center; green D. M. C. to cover the stalks; a quarter yard green nearsilk or sateen for leaves; wire for stalks; purple and green sewing silk.

The velvet must be prepared some time before it is needed by backing it with starch as directed elsewhere in these columns. It is easier and more manageable if the velvet is planned on to brown paper at one end, and the strokes of the brush directed from the pinned end downward. The paper can be pinned on a curtain to dry. When dry, press very lightly with a hot iron, on the wrong side.

To cut petals: Measure off on paper an oblong 3 1/4 by 1 1/4 inches. With a pencil draw the shape of petal, tapering to a sharp point at the top end, broadening out about the middle and leaving the lower edge straight where it is to join at the center of the flower. Cut in velvet five petals. (If desired, cut a double row of petals cut smaller and mount inside the larger ones.) Wire the center back of each petal, always turning down the end of wire, and leave a short length at base, so that the petals may be placed together and bound round the center.

It is not absolutely necessary but it adds to the neatness to back these large petaled flowers with silk or nearsilk. This should be done after wiring. With a knitting needle, spread a very small quantity of starch round the edge only, of petal. Then lay it carefully on to the silk, cutting away the silk when firmly attached.

To make center: Embroidery silk or D. M. C. wound about forty or fifty times round a pencil. Tie up and slip off pencil. Cut loops, fray out with a large needle, and add a few stitches round base of center to keep the threads in place. Hold center in a candle flame and slightly singe. Mount center on a length of wire, about six inches, for the main stalk. Place petals round and bind all close together.

The leaves vary in size according to the flower. They are mounted in three, wired and backed in the same way as petals; in shape, somewhat like petals, but broader and slightly serrated edges. Cover all stalks with green D. M. C. or soft ribbon. Strips of green tissue paper are sometimes used to nestle stalks.

wool embroidery, and not much skill is required to do this quite successfully. One pretty dress was made of navy blue, stockette, embroidered with steel beads and bordered with bands of the softest gray rabbit wool; worn with a gray hat and gray shoes and stockings, this dress was smart enough for any occasion.

Cutwork and Some of its Uses

Many kinds and styles of needlework for which the most various materials were used have come and gone, and are now only to be found either in fragments and specimens more or less in good preservation. They give proof of the worker's skill, but there is very little desire to revive them. Cutwork, however, has held its own from the earliest times till the present day. It was produced in almost every country, as it lends itself to effective use in the toilet, or the home.

Charles de Meville patronized it, and in her time it was often used in conjunction with "Lacis," the ground of which consists of fine or coarse netting with various designs worked in daring stitch. It is an easier kind of needlecraft than cutwork.

This can be worked by the threads of the linen being drawn and only sufficient strands left to form a foundation for the pattern, which is then worked with the needle in the manner of the Italian "Punta in Aria" into squares or insertions made of darning stitch, buttonhole stitch and double fathertail; or there is the cutwork in which some of the linen is left and only squares are done in the above manner. When this method is followed, the linen is cut out into various shapes and oversewn, forming an openwork scheme in it. Then there is a third mode of doing cutwork, part being of stitchery as aforementioned, while the groundwork is made of little squares in drawn thread oversewn with herringbone stitch. This ground is varied by the linen being picked out in geometrical designs worked over in flat stitch. The combination of these three variations of cutwork and lacis has a charming effect either left as openwork or lined with colored materials. It lends itself to a great many objects for the toilet or for the adornment of the home.

A morning room decorated with white curtains of hand-woven linen, edged with these combinations of the different styles of cutwork, a tablecloth or mats on a mahogany table looks bright and cheerful to begin the day with at breakfast time. A similar linen runner with a wide border of cutwork and lacis on the side-table makes a suitable finish to complete the set. Cushions too, but of a coarser kind of this work, on account of the wear and tear they get, look well lined with colored silk or cashmere cloth.

In a dining room not much of this needlework is in its place except on the napery. The tablecloth or dinner mats can either be entirely of the third kind of the cutwork mentioned, or only partly. But as to the serviettes, it is "de rigueur" to have them of the finest linen with a border of the third kind of cutwork, but only on either two or one side according to taste. The dessert doyleys should be of the finest cutwork or lacis, or a combination of the two. In the drawing room plenty of use may be found for making up of this lovely work for cushions, mats or curtains, especially, perhaps, short curtains.

In the bedrooms and nursery, when cutwork is used for the window hangings, it is best to have strong linen curtains with cutwork insertions made of the same material, which will go very well with cretonne. For bed linen the work should be elegant and beautiful in style, and even the sheets, pillow cases, bedspreads and towels can have the coarser or finer needlecraft introduced. Also toilet covers may be made to match the rest, but it is as well to cover these with glass to prevent their being soiled so quickly. Likewise, the garments for bedroom and negligee use can be embellished with this work according to taste, to form an artistic and beautiful ensemble.

There can be no doubt that hand-woven linen and needlework cutwork and lacis on hand-netted ground is more pleasing, beautiful and durable than the machine-made imitations; and the same, however, when the question of expense has to be considered, the latter will serve much the same purpose, both as to adornment and washing qualities.

Establishing a Key-Color

Perhaps your room is still unimproved and you are starting at its vacant walls, its empty mantelpiece, its sashless windows, wondering what you should put into it.

Have you among your things a vase, a bowl, a brocade, a tapestry, or some other beautiful object with salient color? If so, bring it into this empty room and place it where it strikes the eye first when one enters. Let this be your key-color and your key-form. Work out from it and always refer back to it.

In one vase the key-color is Indian red. Many colors in their warm tones

harmonize with it; they are seen in the vase itself and reflected through the room, which is dominated by this art object. Vase and room are rich in ground colors, the tones which strike up from the earth in autumn.

How absurd a Louis XVI drawing room would look with this ornament upon its mantel! One does not need to be an interior decorator or artist to perceive that ornate mirrors, pale upholstery and delicate forms are out of key with the rich color and bold lines of this vase. One can see in one's imagination the pale-tendre of egg-shell porcelain from Sevres, which would give the key-color to the pale and dainty drawing room of King Louis.

Always decide what kind of a room you are trying to produce. Do not mix porcelaine with potteries, nor massive cabinets with spindle chairs. Do not have pale blue and pink silk hangings in a raftered room, nor flit lace curtains in a room with rough-stuccoed walls.

A room might be quite hideous in which was not one ugly object, but only an incongruous combination of lovely ones.

A room becomes beautiful only when the relationship between its furniture, its hangings, its ornaments is harmonious; when each object speaks in a related key.

Sometimes you cannot seem to find the right place for a fine ornament. If you are sure that it belongs to the room, try to work out a background for it. A square of brocade may throw its beauty into just the relief you want and establish a relation between it and your key-color. Or, if the object has seemed too obtrusive, you can make it melt back into a crowd of other things by using something of excessive self-assertion.

Do not be afraid of not having enough in your room. Instead, have so little that each lovely thing speaks. The Japanese display few ornaments at a time, but they change them frequently, a thoroughly refreshing custom which we too seldom imitate.

As to Chimneys

When we sit by our cozy open fires, popping corn and telling stories, we have a sense of being primitive, of holding communion with ages past.

Chimneys, however, are rather a modern invention; that is, they were unknown until the early part of the twelfth century. Before that rooms were warmed—so far as they received any heat—by braziers or by fireplaces which included no chimney; the smoke filling the room in its leisurely voyage toward a lantern in the roof.

It is rather curious that the first shafts were not external, but carried through the wall. In these early examples the shaft is round and the smoke passed out through openings in the side. In Sherborne Abbey we find these openings richly decorated. Not until the fifteenth century did smoke issue from the top, and not until then did one shaft carry more than one flue. A few clustered shafts, done in stone, are to be seen in England; but they belong, for the most part, to the period of brick, and some of these brick shafts are elaborately decorated with geometrical designs. Fine examples of these may be seen at Hampton Court and at Thornton Castle, Gloucestershire.

The earliest chimneypiece which has survived is in Southampton, England. In what is known as the King's House. One fancies the men and women who enjoyed in old age the comfort of the smoking fire, teasing their toes, sighing and murmuring: "Why did I not invent chimneys myself? They are so simple, anyone might have thought of them ages ago."

By the fourteenth century one finds the fireplace so deeply recessed that the family actually lives its life around the blaze, and the chimney-piece assumes architectural importance. One of the earliest of the early Renaissance style. The upper portion, carved in oak, extends the whole width of the room and contains statues approaching life-size of the Spanish royal family.

A different style of chimney-piece appeared in England in the seventeenth century, when Inglo Jones taught his country the charm of pure Italian designs, consisting only of the mantelpiece, shelf and architraves. The upper part of the chimney breast, instead of being featured, was paneled like the rest of the room. Various developments of this style marked the designs of Louis XIV and XV. Figure sculpture was used elaborately.

The nineteenth century stood at the threshold, when the Adam brothers applied their genius to modern resources and modern craft, building mantles of wood enriched with ornaments cast in molds, sometimes copied from ancient carvings.

Contemporary architects are employing upon fireplaces the richness of their genius. Most of us are willing to leave in the palaces of Europe the magnificently carved woods and marbles of a more sumptuous age, preferring for our own home corner the kind of hearth where crickets sing.

The A B C of Rug Buying

The writer attended, a few days ago, an auction sale of oriental rugs of authentic value and in perfect condition, at prices to sadden the dealer, but to cause rejoicing in the hearts of those who wish to see beauty in unostentatious places.

No doubt the buying of oriental rugs at auctions has its dangers. Few persons have studied these textiles in such a way as to be able to distinguish infallibly between them and their domestic imitations; or to discern the injury wrought upon many by the use of aniline dyes, in the place of the splendid old vegetable dyes of a more leisurely and craftmanlike past; or to notice whether the weave is compact or loose; or the material reliable.

Yet a serviceable, though, of course, not as thorough, knowledge of rugs, such as to aid one in their purchase under the immensely advantageous conditions of auction sales, can be obtained in a few days by the intensive study of some one book on the subject, followed by the examinations of rugs in homes or salesrooms.

Even the expert must see his rugs close at hand, where he can examine them on both sides and apply certain tests. Some of these tests are beyond the skill of the amateur; others, such as burning and scrubbing, would hardly be welcome even in the most fair-minded salesroom; but there remain a few simple methods of determining the most essential points, and these the amateur can use where rugs are displayed.

For instance, to discover whether rugs are truly orientals, one may turn the backs of the rugs over to see whether the design and color appear there entire and in detail. If so, they are, indeed, the products of Eastern looms.

One may receive the testimony of the ends and sides, knowing that oriental rugs end in selvages, or fringes, or both; and that their sides are finished either with a narrow selvage or with an overcasting of colored wool.

An oriental rug is heavier for its size than a domestic. If you pick it up from the center, it will stand on its crumpled edges.

Fifty years ago aniline dyes intruded the rug countries, and, because cheaper and easier to handle than the old vegetable dyes, have largely supplanted them, bringing about a deterioration in color and durability. Persia, in 1903, passed a law making it an offense punishable by the amputation of a hand, to dye rugs with coal tar; but we know the law is not enforced, because most Persian rug makers still retain two hundred vegetable dyes dyed in tone, but aniline dyes actually change color. For instance, a green (composed of indigo, of yellow and blue, will fade into yellow; a violet (composed of red and blue) fade into red. By comparing corresponding figures in the design, the change may become so apparent as to establish the point. Aniline dyes are apt also to fade and stain the whites, which vegetable dyes, after they have once been set, never do.

The number of knots which are tied to the square inch—and which may be examined at the back of the pile, as we have seen—is one of the chief factors in establishing the value of a rug. These knots give compactness of texture, for by their thickness is tied to the warp threads. It is the main reason why an oriental rug, if well cared for, is practically indestructible, whereas the domestic rug, whose pile is merely drawn between the warp threads and left untied, wears out.

The material is strong when the warp (the threads which run the long way) and the weft (the threads which run the next strongest portion, and the wool (the threads which run across) are the lightest.

A rug should be examined also to see if it has been repaired and, if so, to what extent, and whether motifs have established themselves in the wool or silk.

Cleanliness and Comfort

Mattress Protectors will keep your mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washed, good as new. Only one dollar, suits an honest man. Write for sample without charge. Not a luxury but a necessity. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to those who know. Sold by first class department stores.

EXCELSIOR QUILTING CO.
15 Light Street, New York, N. Y.

SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR AND SAMPLES

ORDER YOUR BEADS BY MAIL

WOODEN BEADS FOR GIRDLES, BASKETS, MILLINERY AND GOWN.

FRENCH CUT METAL BEADS FOR WOVEN CHAINS.

LOOMS FOR WEAVING CHAINS, 75c.

BEADS FOR HOT PLATE MATS.

New Edition 40 Page Circular Bead Book 25c.

14 Page Directory Bead Book 10c.

Angelic Bead Book 40 Pages 25c.

Beading Beads with long oval Eyes 5c Each.

Allen's Bead Book 25c.

8 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

Are You Interested in Linens?

If so, we are pleased to remind you that this has been a Linen House since 1798.

T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY

87-89 Temple Place,

25-81 West Street,

BOSTON

Imported Wooden Girdles FROM

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COLORS

Price to introduce them \$1.00 Each

Write for Sample. Only 10c a Sample.

RENTION THE COLOR OF YOUR GOWN

ALLEN'S BOSTON BEAD STORE

1 WINTER ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Table Cutlery
At Reduced Prices

Our complete stock of high-grade carving sets, table knives, and forks—regular and stainless steel—at a marked reduction in price for a limited period.

We repair and sharpen table cutlery.

J. B. HUNTER COMPANY
HARDWARE
40 Summer St., Boston.

MANY DIFFICULTIES FACED BY HUNGARY

Admiral Horthy Reviews Some of the Conditions With Which He Has Had to Cope Since Accepting State Leadership

BUDAPEST (Special).—It would seem remarkable that a state which now has no seaboard at all should have placed itself under an admiral. But Admiral Horthy, though a sailor, is a very remarkable man, partly in that he is a member of an old Protestant family while most Hungarians are Roman Catholics.

Along the corridor leading to his apartments in the Castle at Budapest are men of the Hungarian Guard in their ancient and picturesque uniform of red, silver and white, standing like wax figures. More like, in fact, seem the family photographs in the room to which one is conducted, photographs of the admiral's wife and of his daughter and two school-boy sons.

Admiral Now Candid

Rather below the medium height, very slender, with dark eyes that can be mild or piercing, and with a chin that appears to say that its owner will stand no nonsense, the admiral is not only the typical sailor, but is also a man of resolution, as he showed in 1919 when Hungary was freed from Bolshevism. As Admiral Horthy strides into the room, a guest's hands and begins at once in excellent English to speak in the frankest fashion, one's thoughts go back to the time when he was shy and ill at ease in this post to which his countrymen had called him. But now, being used to it, he allows his natural candor to have free play. He does not hide his sentiments, as he talks his face depicts his every emotion.

"You have been elected to your office, sir, for an indefinite period," the representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked, to which the admiral replied unhesitatingly, "So long as my duty summons me to remain here I shall do so, but not a moment longer. Nobody would be happier to leave this heavy and responsible task, which is undertaken every where, to someone else and always with peaceful aims, even in August, 1914, when our only member of the Crown Council, Count Tisza, did what he could to prevent a war until he was finally overborne by numbers."

Country Much Misunderstood
"Of course when our country was launched into the war we had to fight with our traditional determination and fidelity. I may also add," said the admiral, "that we are misunderstood in many ways. Hungary's maintenance of a neutral army which is a threat to the peace of Central Europe," the admiral was asked. "These reports," he answered, "originate with Bolshevism and have been charged with all sorts of crimes and now having these headlines in Vienna. The Central Commission of the Entente has assured itself on the spot that these rumors are untrue."

"It is a great pity," he continued, "that so many people seem ready to try to bring this about by force of arms. Our faith is in the working of natural laws."

WORKING PEOPLE OF AUSTRIA FOUND TO FAVOR PROHIBITION

Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung Writter Defends Attitude of the Social Democratic Party—Attitude of Victor Adler Referred To—Legislative Proposals Cited

VIENNA (Special).—There are no more consistent and persistent enemies of alcohol in Austria than the intelligent part of the working classes. The organ of the Social Democrats, the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, in many respects the best edited paper in Austria—keeps up a constant fight against drunkenness and drinking practices of all kinds. Whenever, as so often happens, some particular crime is directly traced to the effects of alcohol, the Arbeiter Zeitung never fails to point this out and to emphasize the evils resulting from the use of liquor. Again and again the paper urges the working classes to abstain from alcohol, contending that they, least of all among the whole population, can venture to indulge in such perilous and pernicious habits. By far the greater part of the supporters of the temperance party in Austria belong to the working classes, the middle classes being usually either indifferent or openly hostile to the movement.

Just now the capitalistic press has been accusing the working classes of dissipating their high wages in drink—a most unjustifiable charge. These papers profess to find their excuse in a speech made by Social Democratic leader, Herr Breitner, City Councilor.

Referring to the unfortunate financial situation of the country, Herr Breitner said it was most deplorable that a state which was going begging around the whole world should be spending millions of crowns in importing foreign wines. He added that as a Social Democrat he would regret more to see workingmen injure themselves physically and mentally through the use of alcohol than to see profiteers indulge themselves on their lightly gained riches. And it was these quite innocent and temperate remarks that called forth an outburst from the capitalistic papers.

The Arbeiter Zeitung, in refutation of the charges, says:

"For more than a decade our party meetings and congresses have been occupied with the liquor question. Ever since the organization of our new party our press has regarded it as a sacred duty to explain to the masses the perils of alcohol and to support the temperance movement."

to hide—they would, as has always happened up to now, return with other opinions. They would see that we are an industrious people who in consequence of their position in Europe were obliged for centuries to work with a sword in one hand. We were the bulwark against the Tatars, the Turks and at last against the Bolsheviks."

Achievements During the War

This man himself, what exploits did he not perform in the war! With his ship, the Novarra, he steamed into the port of Venice and left his mark on the defenders. In the Straits of Otranto he engaged and defeated an Italian admiral who had thrice as many ships. When the first revolution broke out in the Austrian Navy, so many of whose personnel was Jugoslav or Italian, and therefore hostile to the Hapsburgs—he managed to suppress it.

Among the ribbons on the admiral's chest is that of the Maria Theresa Order, the highest of the erstwhile monarchy. And it is amusing to think that the man who now commands in Hungary should wear a decoration which is given for sublime disobedience of the sort which Nelson practiced outside Copenhagen. Maria Theresa, it should be mentioned, left an estate of which the rental goes to such officers as have imitated Nelson with success; of course, if their independence proved a failure they had to pay for it dearly. Before the war, in Hungary, Baron Fejervary, held this order, and thus all the income from the property was paid to him; now it is divided between about a hundred persons.

"It must have been a terrible time, Admiral, when the Bolsheviks were in power after the war?"
"They started by demolishing and dismantling the troops as they returned from the front. Wreathed in flowers and with our national colors they awaited the men at the depots and told them that the country was now independent and free from Austria. They said also that peace would now arrive through their efforts, and the weary soldiers thereupon allowed themselves to be persuaded to go home."

"But did their officers do nothing to prevent this?"
"The officers' emblems were removed in the name of the revolution amid the general chaos. A so-called National Council came into power, which handed over its authority to the Communists. At first my countrymen were not inclined to take them seriously. But they very soon became a scourge. You should have seen the joy among the citizens of Budapest when our army arrived on Sept. 16, 1919—an army which had gathered like a snowball from the time when, down at Szekes on our southern frontier, some of us had begun to form it, the members at first all consisting of officers."

Many Officers in Hungarian Army
The representative of The Christian Science Monitor then asked Admiral Horthy if it was not true that it was owing to the large number of officers that Hungary remained dissatisfied, and that many of these gentlemen, now no longer in the army, were serving in civilian posts all over the country and were keeping alive the thirst for vengeance.

"It is not only this," said the admiral, "who look forward to seeing again in one land all our countrymen who are now under foreign rule. It is our firm conviction that Hungary will have her old natural frontiers restored to her. But we do not propose to try to bring this about by force of arms. Our faith is in the working of natural laws."

WORKING PEOPLE OF AUSTRIA FOUND TO FAVOR PROHIBITION

Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung Writter Defends Attitude of the Social Democratic Party—Attitude of Victor Adler Referred To—Legislative Proposals Cited

VIENNA (Special).—There are no more consistent and persistent enemies of alcohol in Austria than the intelligent part of the working classes. The organ of the Social Democrats, the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, in many respects the best edited paper in Austria—keeps up a constant fight against drunkenness and drinking practices of all kinds. Whenever, as so often happens, some particular crime is directly traced to the effects of alcohol, the Arbeiter Zeitung never fails to point this out and to emphasize the evils resulting from the use of liquor. Again and again the paper urges the working classes to abstain from alcohol, contending that they, least of all among the whole population, can venture to indulge in such perilous and pernicious habits. By far the greater part of the supporters of the temperance party in Austria belong to the working classes, the middle classes being usually either indifferent or openly hostile to the movement.

Just now the capitalistic press has been accusing the working classes of dissipating their high wages in drink—a most unjustifiable charge. These papers profess to find their excuse in a speech made by Social Democratic leader, Herr Breitner, City Councilor. Referring to the unfortunate financial situation of the country, Herr Breitner said it was most deplorable that a state which was going begging around the whole world should be spending millions of crowns in importing foreign wines. He added that as a Social Democrat he would regret more to see workingmen injure themselves physically and mentally through the use of alcohol than to see profiteers indulge themselves on their lightly gained riches. And it was these quite innocent and temperate remarks that called forth an outburst from the capitalistic papers.

The Arbeiter Zeitung, in refutation of the charges, says:
"For more than a decade our party meetings and congresses have been occupied with the liquor question. Ever since the organization of our new party our press has regarded it as a sacred duty to explain to the masses the perils of alcohol and to support the temperance movement."

"For more than a decade our party meetings and congresses have been occupied with the liquor question. Ever since the organization of our new party our press has regarded it as a sacred duty to explain to the masses the perils of alcohol and to support the temperance movement."

MOROCCAN QUESTIONS SUBJECT OF DEBATE IN SPANISH SENATE

Statesmen Found Talking at Length and Warmly on Topics of Army and Prisoners—Large Number of Spanish Soldiers in the Hands of the Moors

MADRID (Special).—The Spanish Senate is probably no better and may be little worse than the upper chamber of the legislatures of most old nations. It is much what it might be expected to be. It is more leisurely and tranquil as a rule than the Chamber, has possibly a nicer sense of dignity—though the Chamber has that also—and enjoys the luxury of knowledge that in general what it says does not matter, and therefore it is a free man. Naturally being Spanish, it suffers from some of the faults of the Chamber, and even bears them in an exaggerated form. Had it more energy it would be even more of a talking shop than the Chamber. The deputies, being in many cases keen men and desirous of producing good impressions, often go to the trouble of supplying themselves with the facts on which to base arguments and discourses. Thus we found during the Morocco debate in the Chamber, tedious as it was, that various hyper-inquisitive persons elected of the people, not satisfied with officers and statesmen's tales, went off to Melilla to get what they had seen, and had news for the Chamber as the result. But the non-military senators (the military element is considerable) do not do this kind of thing. Such facts as appear in the newspapers, or such as some one has communicated to them, often serve their purpose sufficiently, and they bend their endeavors for the most part to the refinements of rhetoric and colorful orations. By such arts they themselves have carried through a long debate of their own in the Senate, and there have been some good points in it, or at least points for sensation, as for example, when General Primo de Rivera took upon himself to declare his views in favor of setting abandoned and dismissed from his office as Captain-General of Madrid as the result.

In Praise of the Army

The key to the debate was given somewhat remarkably by the very first speech and its author, who was none other than Don Juan Cavestany, the Sevillian poet and dramatist. His speech embraced but two features. In the first half he sang a sweet song of heroism. It was all praise of the noble heroism of the army and the heroism of most others. This was looking on the good side of things. As for the bad side of things, he devoted himself to some criticism, not very harsh, of the Maury ministry and its formation, telling a story that the Conde de Portugal was more surprised than anyone else when he knew he had been chosen for a place in the Cabinet, saying to his friends, "Look out! They have made me a Minister!" A little liveliness was started when Mr. Izquierdo spoke, because, after various minor criticisms, he caused it to be understood that he felt there was "much injustice throughout Spain," and that this was one of the causes why the military juntas had been established. He wished to know what justice could be asked of such juntas when all in the nation is injustice. This strong and curious statement excited the Senate, and great emotions were expressed, the Duke de la Roca turning round to Mr. Izquierdo and scolding him severely.

Afterward Mr. Berenguer, one of the pillars of the Conservative Party, and one who, it was reported, had had ideas of leadership which apparently his friends did not share, rose to say that in the absence of a real leader some one must speak for the Conservatives. He devoted himself largely to criticism of the High Command in Morocco and the position and responsibility of General Berenguer. He thought that when the latter recently came back to Madrid for a day or two, he was given a greater reception than when the "Gran Capitán" returned from the conquest of Naples and Herman Cortes from Mexico.

Concerning the Prisoners.
Some real news was forthcoming when the Premier, at the provocation of Mr. Martin Salazar, was brought to make a statement upon the question of the prisoners, which is much agitating the public mind. Large numbers of the prisoners are in the hands of the Moors, and it was understood weeks ago that arrangements were being made for their ransom. Mr. Maury tackled this point, saying that in the early weeks of the Melilla war nothing was known of the prisoners; then came knowledge of the men who were taken prisoners at Monte Arruit. To deal with the question of ransom of these prisoners a syndicate of tribesmen had been formed under the direction of Abd el Krim himself, the object being to force greater ransoms than could be done individually. But subsequent to this many of the tribesmen had made their own arrangements and let their prisoners loose, and so it was that this way they were continually finding their way back to Melilla.

The debate on Morocco did not last so long in the Senate as in the Chamber, but still it endured in the upper chamber over several sittings, and it was in its own way remarkable. Here again was a very small group that thought it might be too difficult for Spain to remain in Morocco, but the overwhelming body of senatorial opinion was all the other way. A politician of importance in Mr. Amos Salvador, observed that the country had received a setback from the Moors, it had suffered itself to be insulted, and was disposed to let the Moors have it back. It might be now or never; and after the national honor had been thoroughly satisfied, Spain, if she did not possess sufficient military potentiality to dominate Morocco, might abandon it. A sequence of intention and event that did not seem to have occurred to the Cortes before!

Mr. Thomas Maestre is a Senator who in his time has closely concerned himself with Morocco, and has traveled about much therein, conducted speechmaking campaigns at home on the subject, and written articles in the best newspapers about it. He now essayed to make the point that the

Moors in general were really far more kindly disposed toward Spain than was believed, or assumed, and that they should be won by negotiation and not the other way. One time, years ago, he had an interview with Raisuli at Azila, and received every kind of attention from him, and soon afterward Alcazarquivir, Larache and Azila were occupied by only 600 Spanish.

Generals in the Senate

It is often alleged against Spain that her army is much over-officed, and that, in proportion to the number of men, it has far more officers than the German Army had before the war, a state of things which must obviously lead to great abuses. The charge is evidently true, but rarely can one gather such an impressive idea of Spanish officerdom, its extent and importance, as when listening to a debate in the Senate in which a military question of consequence arises, and here was the greatest military question of them all. The Senate is clustered with generals, and now, one after another, they arose with their arguments and defenses, very careful as they were, until it appeared that the military knowledge of half a world might be contained in this assembly.

General Luque contributed a most dramatic and almost fearful turn on the prisoner question, mentioning that he had a grandson who was a prisoner, that he trusted in the government, which was Spanish and would do what was Spanish and nothing else, and that the things that appeared in the papers upon the subject of the prisoners placed all the danger in the hands of the Senate to forgive him his emotion, remembering his grandson.

Some of the generals took two or three turns of speech and toward the end of the debate, which lasted several days, Morocco was abandoned in favor of pure politics and an examination of the present Maury cabinet and how it came into being. The Senate suddenly renewed its enthusiasm. Mr. Posada said some very strong things about the way the government was formed, and called Mr. Maury a "violinist of the constitution" and a "political perturber." The Premier was much disturbed at this, and after explaining the ideas with which he constructed his cabinet, hoped Mr. Posada would not call him by such names. The Marquess de Alhucemas explained his own position and his patriotism in long length, and amid these engrossing political personalities Morocco, the Rifians, and all their doings were well forgotten.

SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN NEW ZEALAND AND AMERICA

AUCKLAND (Special).—Some interesting and valuable comparisons between the education systems of New Zealand and of the United States and Canada have been brought back by Mr. T. U. Wells, M. A., an Auckland head master of long experience, who went to the Imperial Conference of Teachers at Toronto as New Zealand representative.

Like other New Zealand educationists who travel, Mr. Wells was struck by the lack of uniformity in other countries, and the amount of responsibility carried by the locality. In New Zealand there is a national system, operated by a central department through district boards and committees. The control and the position and the extent extends to the most remote country school. Teachers enjoy a dominion scale of salaries, and they are graded on a dominion list. The whole cost of primary education is defrayed out of the national revenue, and there is strong opposition to change in the direction of local taxation for educational purposes. In both Canada and the United States expenditure on education is mainly a matter for the locality.

The New Zealander was much impressed with the "consolidated schools" in rural districts in the United States, to which children are brought in motor vehicles from over a wide area. There has been talk of establishing similar schools in New Zealand, and Mr. Wells is sure that if farmers could see one in operation they would demand them.

UNITED STATES' NEW MINISTER IN PRAQUE

PRAQUE (Special).—Mr. Einstein, the new American Minister to Czechoslovakia, recently presented his credentials to President Masaryk. Appreciating the activity of his predecessor, Mr. Crane, Mr. Einstein said that he approached his task in the same spirit. He mentioned American sympathy and collaboration for the Czechoslovak cause during the war. "As Americans had her George Washington," said Mr. Einstein, "so Czechoslovakia has President Masaryk, who is rightly called the father of the country." After referring to Masaryk's work abroad, he pointed to his after-war activities for peace and assured him of President Harding's cordial friendship towards Czechoslovakia.

Banking Club Meeting
The Boston Banking Club had a meeting yesterday in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, the occasion being the one hundred and third anniversary of the birth of John Ruskin. The speakers were Mrs. May Smith, President of the club; Dr. Davis Wagnant, Secretary, and Prof. Marshall L. Perrin, Mr. Dean, having visited the four homes in which Ruskin lived during the last year gave an interesting account of these places and their modern conditions. The Convention home, where he spent most of his adult life, and which was being converted into a museum, was visited by the club, and told of incidents that developed Ruskin's sense of attention and concentration as well as of reticence and shyness.

AGRARIAN REFORM LAW IN ESTHONIA

Public Interest Centers Almost Exclusively in the Juridical and Practical Consequences Involved in New Land Policy

REVAL (Special).—Public interest in Esthonia is again centered on the question of agrarian reform and the juridical and practical consequences it involves. Since this reform constitutes an experiment of agrarian Socialism, the details of the question are not devoid of interest outside the boundaries of this small republic on the shores of the Baltic.

According to a law promulgated by the Esthonian Constituent Assembly in October, 1919, all large estates, namely all estates comprising not less than 150 hectares of arable land with a corresponding area of meadows and waste land, are to be nationalized and divided into lots averaging 30 hectares. These lots are allotted to small cultivators, the preference being given to soldiers who have fought for the independence of Esthonia.

These new settlers, however, do not become owners of the land, it remains the property of the state and the farmers are obliged to pay a rent, which is paid not in the currency but in the form of labor. At present the land is rented on short leases ranging from one to six years, but the law provides that lifelong hereditary leases may be granted to settlers who have proved satisfactory during this probationary period.

Standard Value of Gold Ruble

The question of the indemnity to be paid to the former owners of the nationalized land still remains open. During the debates on this subject in the Constituent Assembly one of the promoters of this law voiced the opinion that some kind of indemnity should be granted in order to pacify public opinion abroad, but that it should be calculated in such a way as to amount practically to nothing. A similar decision has already been taken concerning the agricultural inventory which is being expropriated together with the land.

The normal prices in gold rubles obtained in 1914 are taken as basis for determining the amount of indemnity, and for each gold ruble 20 to 40 Esthonian marks are paid. In view of the depreciation of all currencies and the depreciation of the Esthonian mark—which at present is about 400 to one American dollar—such an indemnity amounts to about 5 to 10 per cent of the real market value of the expropriated goods.

"We hope," said Mr. Bodisco, president of the Esthonian Agricultural Society, and the Bank of Mutual Agrarian Credit, to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "that the government will understand the necessity of granting an adequate indemnity for the nationalized land. We cannot admit that a civilized state has recourse to expropriation without compensating an equivalent to the owners of the land."

Esthonian Currency Changed

It should not be overlooked, however, that the agrarian law affects not only the owners of the large estates, but also the host of small capitalists who have invested their savings in mortgages and agrarian bonds, and have now to face ruin and starvation if the government persists in its intention to fix the value of all securities on real estate at the rate of 150 Esthonian marks for the gold ruble.

"We understand perfectly well that the currency of almost all countries is much depreciated at present, but the case is different in Esthonia where the currency has changed twice, the German mark succeeding to the imperial ruble, and being subsequently converted into Esthonian marks; the parity of which has not even been legally established.

"Moreover, the Esthonian Government has provided itself a precedent for using a different standard of valuation by decreeing that the rent due from farmers on the nationalized land is to be paid not in the local currency but in rye at the rate of 12½ pounds of rye for one ruble of the revaluation."

It is not fair nor democratic that the holders of private mortgages or bonds of our agrarian bank should suffer from the depreciation of the Esthonian mark, since their investments are guaranteed by the value of the real estate, which has increased in proportion as the currency went down. If the capital and interest of mortgages is calculated at the rate of 150 Esthonian marks to the ruble this amounts to a privilege granted to the owners at the expense of the investors, to the debtor at the expense of the creditor. This is particularly awkward in the case of nationalized land where the government in the capacity of owner derives a profit in ruining the holders of mortgages."

Government Expected to Yield

To some extent this unfair treatment has been averted by the German authorities during their time of occupation; while all other payments could be effected in German marks at the rate of 150 for 1 Russian ruble, no mortgages could be paid off at this rate unless the holder of the mortgage gave his consent to it. This moratorium has been repealed by the Esthonian Government.

"We suggest, therefore," Mr. Bodisco, for the Agricultural Society, states, "a scheme which we have submitted to the government, that the ruble of all mortgages and similar investments on real estate should be calculated at the rate of 16 pounds of rye for 1 gold ruble. The value of the rye is, of course, changeable, and has attained its present high level only in consequence of the abnormal conditions existing in Esthonia as a consequence of the revolution."

In pre-war times one ruble would buy 40 pounds of rye, and it is possible that it will eventually come down to its former level. But we are satisfied, if this moderate scheme is accepted, only in this way

the public, without which no financial policy is possible. A resolution in this sense has been carried by a mass meeting of all holders of mortgages a few days ago and we hope that the government will yield to the pressure of public opinion."

BRITISH JOY OVER TREATY OBSERVED

Irish People Believed More Pleased With Settlement Than Vote of Dail Indicated

LONDON (Special).—The general feeling in Britain on the receipt of the news that the Dail Eireann had ratified the treaty with Ireland was undoubtedly one of great relief and joy. The warmth of the welcome was very little tempered by the knowledge that ratification had been carried in the Dail by the narrow majority of seven votes. There was a greater tendency to make light of this point because of the very general belief that the membership of the Dail is no longer representative on the question of present Irish opinion, which is credited with supporting the treaty in a much higher proportion than the voting indicated. Even the fact that members of the Dail representing two constituencies vote only once, was unimportant beside the fact that the treaty, having now been ratified by both sides, at once introduces an era of happier relations between the two peoples.

Alongside the popular feeling of rejoicing at the result, there are many minority opinions of greater or lesser weight and importance. Many hail the treaty as something far greater than the settlement of the old feud between Britain and Ireland, and see in it the symbol of an age in which reconciliation of national interests and international federation are being pressed into service in new forms. Looked at from this point of view, the treaty in its potential and experimental values assumes an importance even higher than that with which the immediate issue endows it.

Those who see in the treaty Ireland's opportunity to reveal her ability to control her own affairs, are of opinion that everything possible shall now be done to convince the Irish people of the reality of their new powers, and they look to the early withdrawal of the British troops as one of the surest means to this end. From this point of view it is quite obvious that the more the Irish people come to realize the sincerity of the change of British policy, and the greater their appreciation of the newly won freedom, the stronger will become the position of those who favor the treaty, and the weaker will be the power of those who now oppose it. Every new power which, under the terms of the treaty, is transferred from London to Dublin, will be a missionary for the cause of happier relations between the two countries.

Apart from those who cannot differ from the opinions of a man without a personal attack upon the man himself, the honesty and sincerity of Mr. de Valera in the difficult part he has played throughout the recent crisis has been generously recognized. Those who attempt to defame him, or to suggest that he is more concerned with his own theories of government than with the welfare of Ireland, are in the minority, and time will probably repair the errors of those who underestimate the value of his labor for the cause of Irish liberty. Even among those who differed strongly with him in the recent crisis, many have been compelled to admit that his sterling integrity have done more than anything else to bring about that changed attitude of Britain towards Irish affairs in which the Irish conference was founded and labored to a successful conclusion.

PLAN TO UTILIZE LOCH WATER IN SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Special).—Power is about to be sought by the Grampian Electricity Supply Company for the purpose of producing and supplying electricity by abstracting, diverting and using water from the district of the Grampian Hills in Scotland.

It is an extensive and comprehensive scheme that is in contemplation, and the capital of the company is to be £1,000,000, which may be increased, with the sanction of the Board of Trade up to a limit of £4,000,000. It is the intention of the promoters to lay down generation stations, with engines, dynamos, reservoirs and supply channels, and well-known rivers and lochs in the Scottish Highlands are to be involved, power for 35 different works in the neighborhood being sought. The quantity of moving, and loch water in the Highlands of Scotland is well-nigh uncalculable.

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats

Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts

"A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Belvedere Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.

"Say it with Flowers"

From

Randall's Flower Shop

22 Pearl Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

YOUNG GIRLS

Visit our girls' dress department and see the many new styles and shades in Gowns, Suits, Coats, and Values at clearing prices.

PALMER'S

619 Danforth Ave., Toronto

Producers of Pleasant Mondays

YOUNG MEN'S
CLOTHING CO.
1000 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Toronto, Ont. Phone, Park 5220

CENTENARY OF A SCOTTISH LODGE

Chief Object of Lodge Celtic Has Been to Promote the Use of the Ancient Native Costume

EDINBURGH (Special).—Lodge Celtic, No. 291, Edinburgh, has celebrated its centenary. The first meeting of the lodge was held in the old Freemasons Hall in the Cowgate on May 22, 1821, but the formal consecration did not take place until April 25, 1822. The petition of the lodge bears evidence that its principal object was "to promote the manufacture of the tartan of their native land, and encourage the wearing of the ancient costume of their country." It was enacted in the by-laws that all members should be clothed in the royal tartan "in honor of their Celtic forefathers." Twenty years later the custom of wearing the kilt began to fall into disuse and at the present time all that remains of it is the Royal Stuart tartan of the apron and of the sashes and ribbons of the jewels.

There is no doubt, however, that the highland flavor in Lodge Celtic has always been vigorously maintained. Among the possessions of the lodge, in addition to the minute books, are many objects of interest and value. The old diploma, with its figures of Wallace, Bruce, and Burns, is certainly unique in that the working is in English and Gaelic. In honor of the centenary celebration a deputation attended the installation of the office bearers of the lodge, headed by Gen. Gordon Gilmour, past grand master. The master of Lodge Celtic welcomed the deputation and after conferring honorary membership of the lodge upon General Gilmour presented him with the centenary jewel of the lodge. Lodge St. Devenic, No. 1277, has been consecrated at Bonar Bridge by the Earl of Elgin. It was in this neighborhood that the Grand Master Mason spent his boyhood days and the Rev. R. L. Ritchie, who was installed as master, knew him in those days, but, as he said, never thought that the boy would grow up to fill the highest Masonic position in Scotland, consecrate that lodge, and install him as master.

JEWISH JOURNALISTS' SESSION AT WARSAW

WARSAW (Special).—The first conference of organizations of Jewish journalists and writers in Poland has just been opened here in the presence of a large audience, including representatives of all Jewish organizations and parties.

In a speech devoted to the task of the conference, N. Nomburg stated that the first and most important object was to organize the Jewish journalists against exploitation by publishers and to defend their professional rights, and to establish a unified orthography for the Yiddish language. Greetings were read from the Polish President, Marshal Pilsudski and the Premier, Professor Pionkowski.

Handmade's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Is this a good time for a man to buy an overcoat?

IT IS.

Overcoat fashions do not change materially from season to season.

A Chesterfield is always a Chesterfield—and always good.

An ulster loses nothing by being a year old.

And if it were good business to carry over our stock from one season to another, the coats would be just as desirable, and just as good next winter.

BUT—it is NOT good business to carry over a large stock. Hence—

The blue pencil hits regular prices all along the line.

That's why it is good business for a man to buy his next winter's overcoat now, and lay it away until he needs it.

Hill Military Academy
Primary, Grammar and
High School Departments
PORTLAND, OREGON

HUGE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT

Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Discusses the Bonus, Deficits and Pay of Department Employees

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Elliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in speaking here today at the Waldorf before the women's department of the National Civic Federation, and touching on the prospective national deficit of \$187,000,000 for 1922, pointed out that nearly 60 per cent of the estimated budget for that year is fixed by definite commitments, and that as a result any saving in expenditures will have to be obtained by only 40 per cent of the government's expenses.

Speaking of the Treasury estimates for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923, which he said will bring a reduction in taxes of nearly \$2,300,000,000, Mr. Wadsworth said: "The reduction in expenses looks like good housekeeping, and it is. The greatest effort has been made by the present administration in that direction. Yet, in spite of a reduction between 1921 and 1922 of over \$2,000,000,000, or nearly 40 per cent, we are facing in 1923 a deficit of \$187,000,000. You might say, if there is a deficit, cut the expenses some more. That will be done if possible, but where? Study the figures and you find a large proportion of our expenditures are fixed by definite commitments and cannot be reduced.

The largest items are these:

Interest on public debt	\$776,000,000
Sinking fund and other debt charges	389,000,000
Veterans' relief	\$50,000,000
Pensions	289,000,000
Total	\$1,454,000,000

Charges Fixed

"Here we have nearly 60 per cent of our 1923 budget which cannot go down. The War Department, Navy Department and good roads account for nearly 25 per cent more. The other 14 per cent carry on the work of the State, Treasury, Justice, Interior, Agriculture and Commerce departments, together with 21 independent establishments—such as the Shipping Board, Interstate Commerce Commission, Railway Labor Board and others. If we did away with them all, the saving would be little more than 14 per cent of our annual expenditures. It has been said that the budget has made economy popular and extravagant dangerous. I can assure you that with these facts staring us in the face, economy is popular in the Treasury today.

"The special point about our federal budget is interesting: 64 widows of the War of 1812 are still receiving pensions; 108 survivors and 2,135 widows of the Mexican War are on the pension roll; the total cost of the War of 1812 is not yet known, who would dare to estimate the ultimate cost to this country of the great World War."

"On the question of disabled veterans and the bonus legislation, he had this to say:

"Already, we are spending \$450,000,000 a year to meet a debt of honor to disabled soldiers and sailors and this will continue for many years and probably grow. No one grudges a cent of expense to make life possible and happy to those men, or would consider trying to save on this item.

The Bonus Bill

"We now face a bonus bill, of which the minimum cost, if all veterans take the cash payment, is estimated at \$1,560,000,000; the maximum cost may be \$2,500,000,000. In the next 40 years, if that bonus is paid with a deficit already in sight, the cost should be provided by the taxpayers now, not later. There should be a tax which will bring the money in as fast as it goes out. We must pay as we go. Unbalanced national budgets are seriously menacing the financial structure of many nations. This nation, with all its riches need not and must not drift into such a position and allow its debt to roll up. We have borrowed enough against the future."

Speaking of the pay of government employees, Mr. Wadsworth said:

"One other question of general interest in connection with our expenses is the rate of pay received by government employees. The civil service record on Nov. 11, 1918, 817,000 employees, the highest figure ever reached, and on July 31, 1921, 897,000—a reduction of 320,000. Is there a chance of saving money here, either in the rate of pay or the number of employees? Farly a little, but not much. The rate of pay today is too low. Of the 63,000 employees in Washington, the average salary is \$3,190 a year or \$113 a month. More than one half of the Treasury employees receive less than \$100 a month. The war bonus of \$240 a year now added to salaries of less than \$250 will be in force until June 30 of this year unless legislation be passed extending it.

"You know well from experience that \$113 a month cannot be considered excessive for almost any type of employment. Government employees are allowed 30 days' annual leave with pay, which is rather more than in commercial life, and government employment has some other attractive features, but in general the government is not a liberal employer. An attempt to reduce pay would be unfair and unwise, and in my judgment the pay should be raised rather than lowered in many classes.

"As to numbers, there has been a tremendous cutting in the last year. In some cases perhaps more than in a year in view of the work that must be done. Still, there may be a little room for improvement here."

Colon Market Firm

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The rate of cotton futures was steady today, March 17 1/2, May 14 1/2, July 13 1/2, October 12 1/2, December 11 1/2, and a small. Spot was steady, middling

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER REPORT

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—For the year 1921 the American Hide & Leather Company shows a deficit of \$550,257 as compared with a deficit of \$7,280,986 in the preceding year.

The income account for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows these changes when compared with the corresponding period of 1920:

Net profit	1921	Decrease
Depreciation	\$268,347	\$45,513,689
Depreciation	60,746	9,782
Surplus	207,601	\$6,253,451

The statement for the 12 months compares:

Net profit	1921	Decrease
Depreciation	\$261,486	\$48,999,916
Depreciation	288,831	40,813
Depreciation	590,257	6,730,729

*After charging off inventory losses of \$50,000 as shown in report of March 31, 1921.

Bank loans have been reduced from \$500,000 to \$200,000. The market price of hides is 100 per cent, and finished leather about 25 per cent above figures at which they are carried on the company's books. The company did no financing and paid off \$90,000,000 of bonds during the war. Factories are running full. The export demand is good because of the removal of Germany as a competitor.

The surplus after taxes and charges of 207,601 is equivalent to \$1.65 a share earned on the \$12,548,300 outstanding preferred stock. This compares with a surplus of \$300,880 or \$1.60 a share on the preferred stock in the preceding quarter and deficit of \$5,315,850 in the December, 1920, quarter.

CANADA BUSINESS SENTIMENT BETTER

OTTAWA, Feb. 7 (Special).—The advent of February has been attended by developments that denote preparation for the expansion in industry and commerce which many think cannot very long be delayed. The sentiment is gaining ground that possibly the recovery of business in Canada is not as dependent on the recovery of Europe as has been thought. There is less inclination to be guided by what outsiders say about the immediate future of business in this country, and to base conclusions on the conditions that experience shows have chiefly been responsible for Canadian development and prosperity in the past. The attitude of American financial interests, which could not be better than it is now, is an assurance that ample capital will be forthcoming for development purposes. To date this year the borrowings in the United States have been much in excess of those for the same period last year, and from present indications there will be a continued steady recourse to the American money market.

BANKING BRISK IN SHANGHAI

In June, July and August, 1921, no fewer than 72 exchanges, 11 trust companies and 10 banks were organized in Shanghai, and 11 industrial and four transportation companies. Trust companies are such only in name, as the trustee is unknown in China. Companies engage in banking, transportation, building, money lending, and so on. Exchanges merely gamble in futures, neither selling nor buying actually. There are exchanges for every imaginable commodity: Cotton, silk, sugar, tin, iron, steel, etc. A number of night exchanges do a lively trade. Exchanges are constantly being organized in all commercial cities of China.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SEABOARD AIR LINE

December	1921	1920
Operating revenue	\$3,731,604	\$4,589,249
Operating expenses	552,525	862,014
Operating income	\$3,179,079	\$3,727,235

Trumbull Steel's Year

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Trumbull Steel Company's gross sales in 1921 were \$12,851,000, compared with \$10,851,000 in 1920. Operating profit was \$360,000, compared with \$240,000 in 1920. The net profit was \$174,000, a reduction from \$120,000 reported in 1920. Depreciation write-off against plant was \$500,000, and inventory reduction was \$750,000. There was a further provision set up of 205,000 against doubtful accounts.

Shoe Output Gains

The United States Bureau of the Census announces that during December, 1921, there were 24,411,779 pairs of boots and shoes produced in New England states, as compared with a total production during November, 1921, of 23,392,816, of which 8,783,809 pairs were produced in the New England states.

Oil Output Has Big Gain

American oil production has increased almost 100 per cent since 1913. It was then 248,446,000 barrels, compared with a record of 49,639,000 in 1921. The chief source of increased production has been the mid-continent field, where such pools have been developed as Cushing, Burkholder, Hewitt, El Dorado, Kansas, Homer, El Dorado, Arkansas and Mexico.

Sugar Popular as Food

Growing appreciation of the food value of sugar is evidenced by the constantly increasing use, says a bulletin issued by American producers of sugar in Cuba. In 1920 the per capita consumption of sugar was 18 pounds a year; in 1921 it was close to 20.

IRON AND STEEL CONDITIONS IMPROVE

A broadening demand, although without appreciably increasing tonnage, and still largely for replenishment, has marked the week in iron and steel, says The Iron Age. With it has come a crystallization of prices on heavy tonnage products. Consumers may now buy bars, plates and shapes in smaller lots at 140 cents, Pittsburgh, than a week ago. Higher prices obtain on orders in which delivery is a prime factor.

Railroad buying has now taken the stage. The Burlington road has bought 8800 cars, involving 85,000 tons of steel, the largest order of the kind in many months. It has 500 more cars to place, and St. Paul, Norfolk and Western and other lines bring up the total of pending car inquiries to 6800. A large amount of passenger equipment is under negotiation, including 60 cars for Jersey Central and 50 for Baltimore and Ohio. Union Pacific has bought 1000 cars for passenger service. Burlington will also buy 55 locomotives, Denver & Rio Grande 20, and other roads 10. A total of 15,500 tons of rails has been awarded, including 8500 for the Southern Railway, which, however, has postponed, until spring, the purchase of 26,000 tons of 85-pound rails. Other pending rail business approximates 50,000 tons. Mill operations have, if anything, improved. Chicago district activity is probably in excess of 50 per cent of capacity. The United States Steel Corporation as a whole is operating at fully 50 per cent, while the east approximates 35 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The War Department announces the sale of 2,419,682 pounds of aeronautical motor fuel, Russia is now producing 50,000,000 tons of coal annually as compared with 130,000,000 tons before the war. The Atchafalaya total revenue loadings last week were 25,551 cars, compared with 24,621 the previous week and 24,070 a year ago. Notice of a readjustment in wages, believed to approximate 20 per cent reduction, was posted at the American Tire Factory Mills in Newburyport, Mass., effective Feb. 13. About 700 are affected. Forty-eight railroads for December show a decrease in gross earnings of 20.5 per cent, but an increase in net of more than 200 per cent. The latter percentage, however, is somewhat misleading. Government revenues this year will be \$1,000,000,000 below 1921 figures. Large drops in tax collections for the first half of the present fiscal year are shown by records of the Internal Revenue bureau. German foreign trade figures for December show the first favorable balance recorded for 1921. Figures for January to April, inclusive, of last year, have never been published. Federal Judge Johnson has decided that Salt Lake County unlawfully collected \$75,094, in 1917 and \$78,625 in 1918 from the Utah Copper Company. He awarded the company damages for \$200,000, including interest at the rate of 8 per cent from Nov. 30, 1918.

Ninety-two companies, with an aggregate indicated investment of \$100,250,000, are organized in the United States, some branch of the oil industry, compared with 58 concerns organized in December, 1921, with an aggregate investment, \$25,615,000.

B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., one of the largest companies in Pawtucket valley, refused to discuss the settlement of a strike on the basis of a 48-hour week and abolition of the recent 20 per cent wage cut. Eighteen mills and bleacheries are closed. Five finishing plants are impaired and 8000 employees are out of work as result of strike.

At a meeting of the directors of the Ipswich Mills, the resignations of Augustus Hemlinway as president, and Samuel D. Parker, as treasurer, were accepted last night. Samuel D. Parker was elected president, and H. Leonard, treasurer of the Wampanoag Manufacturing Company of Fall River, was elected treasurer.

The Federal Trade Commission will investigate the "Pittsburgh" base" steel prices. It is said that a consumer buying steel at Gary plant near Chicago is required to pay the Pittsburgh price plus freight charges from Pittsburgh to Gary, although the steel may have never touched the railroad line between the two points. Assorted that investigation will open up other similar "bases."

CALIFORNIA BANK MERGER

SAN DIEGO (Special).—Through a deal recently completed, the Southern Trust and Commerce Bank of San Diego has purchased the National City State Bank, and as soon as legal formalities have been complied with this bank will become a branch of the San Diego institution. Up to Oct. 27, 1921, there were two banks in National City, The People's National Bank and the National City State Bank. The latter is the only bank doing business in National City and until legal matters are settled it will continue as a separate institution, officiated and directed by representatives of the Southern Trust and Commerce Bank of this city. Besides the National City Bank just acquired, the Southern Trust and Commerce Bank has branches at La Jolla, El Centro and Brawley.

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commodities. Comparison is made with quotations for one month and one year ago.

Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.27 1/2	1.54	1.64 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 spring	1.27 1/2	1.54	1.64 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.71 1/2	.68 1/2	.68 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white	.48 1/2	.47 1/2	.45 1/2
Flour, Minneapolis	8.00	7.50	8.25
Lard, prime	10.00	9.50	12.75
Pork, mess	22.00	22.00	22.00
Beef, family	14.50	14.50	26.00
Sugar, gran	5.00	4.80	6.85
Iron, No. 2 Phil	21.24	21.24	32.00
Steel, 100 lb. cwt.	22.00	22.00	32.00
Lead	4.70	4.70	4.70
Tin	32.00	32.00	32.00
Copper	13.15	13.15	13.00
Rubber, white	12.15	12.15	12.15
Cot. mid. upland	18.15	18.15	14.00
Steel, billets	23.00	23.00	32.00
Print cloths	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.05 1/2

Machinery Concern's Profit

The annual report of the Sullivan Machinery Company shows net profits of \$14,447 available for dividends, or \$2.25 a share, compared with \$1,247,215, or \$5.49 a share earned in 1920. The balance sheet shows \$4,791,825 of working capital compared with \$4,433,871 in 1920.

Billion-Dollar Oil Concern

DOVER, Del., Feb. 8.—A charter was filed here today for the Shell Union Oil Corporation, capital one billion dollars, to prospect, drill for and market oil and its products, coal, minerals, hydrocarbon, etc. The state tax paid was \$50,100. The charter was filed by the Corporation Trust Company of America.

WOOL MARKETS ON THE UPGRADE

Little Obstruction Appearing to Prevent Prices From Advancing—Considerable Buying of Stable on Tariff Prospects

The wool markets of the world seem to have come to a nod or level stretch of road during the last week so far as prices are concerned. There has been rather less inquiry for wool in the domestic seaboard markets since the government auction, although prices seem to have been maintained fairly well everywhere. There is hardly no sign of weakness apparent in the eastern markets and so far as the situation in the west is concerned, the tendency there is for prices to strengthen. Contracting of the new clip on the sheep's back is spreading. Already it is reported the greater part of the clips of Utah and Nevada have been purchased, and prices which have varied from 28@33 1/2 depending upon the wool, the latter price having been paid for wools in Montana of a very choice clip. During the last week it is reported that attempts have been made to contract wools in Montana at 28@29c, but that these offers have been rejected by the growers, who appear to be unwilling as a general thing to put prices on their wools as yet although one or two clips are reported sold at 33 1/2c. There is reported to be some contracting in process in New Mexico, with 28c being paid for the better clips whereas the growers show an inclination to accept the price of 30c for the better clips, better than \$1 a pound, clean landed in Boston, for the top sorts out of the better clips of fine wool. Even as high as \$1.10 and more is figured. Competent observers are inclined to look upon the present contracting move in the west with not a little questioning as to the wisdom of the sharp upward swing in prices which is now taking place, believing that the future is too uncertain to justify such moves. Unquestionably the buyers are counting on the permanent tariff protecting their purchases so far made, when it shall be passed by Congress, and many are of the opinion that the emergency tariff which would be ample protection against the present purchases, will remain on the statutes until late next summer and perhaps until the autumn. On the other hand, some look for a new tariff by July 1.

Prospective Tariff Big Factor

The outlook as regards the wool tariff is about as uncertain as it has been and the wool trade is bound to govern its course very largely by the extent to which it discounts tariff action by Congress. The wool tariff at present are available from Washington are to the effect that the wool-growers are likely to secure the tariff they want through the strength of the so-called farm bloc, and they want a tariff of 35c a pound, secured content. Possibly a compromise will be effected at 30c a pound, assuming then that the tariff is the first step in a good coming 70s wools imported from the Melbourne and Sydney sales would cost, duty paid, \$1.30@1.35, clean basis, and 64-70s about \$1.25, while 64s would cost about \$1.15. Taking these prices as a basis, then, the purchases now being made of fine and fine medium wools in the west do not look so high, unless the foreign markets should presently slump. Some observers have predicted a slump in prices abroad, largely because of the recent heavy buying for foreign account and the fact that the offerings in Australia and London will be very large during the present month.

So far as the foreign primary markets are concerned, however, there has been no sign of easier prices yet. The opening of the sales in Melbourne and Sydney, Monday and Tuesday, showed prices generally as firm as ever, and so far as this country is concerned, prices are a bit higher, perhaps 10 per cent, on account of the recent rise which has taken place in sterling exchange. Likewise, at the sale in Timaru, New Zealand, prices were maintained on a steady basis, although the selection was a rather poor one. At the Brisbane sales, Japan was the biggest buyer, taking 10,000 bales, while Yorkshire bought about 8000 and America 3000. At the River Plate prices are without much change. The best wools have been cleared from the markets both at Montevideo and Buenos Aires, to a very considerable extent.

Situation Among Mills

So far as the situation among the mills is concerned, there seems little at the moment to justify the strong upward swing in wool prices. Certain lines of women's wear and plaid-back overcoats have been withdrawn by the American Woolen Company, after having received very good orders, presumably, but there are those who think that the withdrawal of these lines does not necessarily mean that the mills will not accept further orders later at higher prices. President William M. Wood has issued a statement to the effect that wages will not be reduced this season in the American Woolen Company mills, following rumors that such reductions might occur. The statement carried the intimation that prices of goods might be advanced. It is said on excellent authority, however, that the responses of the goods buyers on standard worsted fabrics has not been so encouraging as the manufacturers could have

wished, and one mill, at least, has been forced to go on four days a week on account of lack of orders and accumulating cloth.

WOOL SITUATION IN UTAH GOOD

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 8.—Many large sales of last year's stored wool clip of 1921 clip still on sheep have been made in this section recently. In eastern Utah 32,100 fleeces of stored wool were sold at 30c a pound. Northern Utah reports contracting of 1,000,000 pounds of 1922 clip at 25c a pound. Eastern agents are scouring the region and the 1922 clip may command as high as 30 and 35c for good grades at shearing in April to June. Northern Nevada reports sales of 800,000 pounds at 25 to 26 1/2c. One sale of 2000 head lambs averaged \$6.50 each. Sheep in some sections are reported never in better condition, and heavy clips are expected.

OPERATIONS OF MIDVALE STEEL

For the first time in its short corporate career, Midvale Steel failed to show a balance in excess of its charges last year, the company reporting a deficit of \$5,313,000. This result, while standing out in sharp contrast with the previous year, did not come as any surprise, previous quarterly reports pointing conclusively a loss in excess of \$5,000,000.

Midvale, like most of the other steel concerns, found the going particularly difficult, operations at one time during 1921 being less than a third of its rated capacity.

This loss was equivalent to \$2.66 a share on the outstanding 2,000,000 shares of capital stock, and compares with \$6.18 earned in 1920, \$5.29 in 1919, and \$1.79 in 1917, the banner 12 months.

A comparison of net earnings, balance for outstanding stock, earnings per share and surplus for each year since 1916 shows:

	Net Earnings	Bal for Divs	Surplus
1921	\$2,924,697	\$5,313,512	\$5,313,512
1920	21,924,500	12,424,919	1,371,298
1919	19,064,885	10,588,606	1,588,606
1918	52,036,339	29,208,637	17,208,637
1917	71,408,776	35,576,558	25,576,558
1916	37,606,018	31,460,213	31,460,213

*Deficit.

NEW TELEPHONE STOCK AUTHORIZED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 7.—An increase of \$5,000,000 in the capital stock, as authorized by the General Assembly, to bring the total capitalization to \$20,000,000, was voted by stockholders of the Southern New England Telephone Company at their annual meeting here. President James T. Moran in his review of the year's business said that a part of the new stock issue would be used in financing plant additions.

The financial statement of the company for 1921 showed assets of \$29,204,130, \$1,577,946 as the total gross income and \$1,290,627 as the total net income from which \$1,196,794 was paid in dividends, leaving undivided profits of \$93,833. The corporate surplus, unappropriated, amounted to \$355,753. The company now has 186,057 shares, and last year the number of calls were 260,382,000 over local lines and 10,245,000 over toll lines.

CANAL LUMBER TRAFFIC GREATER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—An increase of 118 per cent in lumber traffic through the Panama Canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast of North America and Europe in 1921 is shown in the Panama Canal Record as the most conspicuous feature of the canal's traffic history for the year. The stimulation was largely attributed to increased rail rates on lumber. Of the total of 448,087 tons to which the traffic increased from 205,172 tons in 1920, the east coast of the United States received 239,249 tons, the British Isles 60,048 tons, and the rest of Europe 11,800 tons.

MANHATTAN SHIRT STOCK DIVIDEND

The directors of the Manhattan Shirt Company have declared a special stock dividend of 10 per cent, payable March 1 to common stockholders of record Feb. 10 and in addition a quarterly stock dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable March 1 to common stockholders of record Feb. 20. The directors also declared a quarterly cash dividend of 50c a share on the common stock, also payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 20, this being at the rate of \$2 a share a year. This represents an increase in the annual rate from \$1.75, previously.

Lucky Concern Prospers

The annual report of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, which will be submitted to the board of directors Feb. 15, will show net earnings for the year of approximately \$4,800,000, which after payment of taxes, interest charges, and preferred dividends will leave more than \$20 a share on the 208,401 shares outstanding on no-par common stock. This compares with \$4,596,129 earned in 1920, equivalent to \$21.77 on the common stock for 1920. Interest charges and preferred stock dividends, and \$15.36 in 1919.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.

The preliminary income statement of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis road shows \$104 a share earned for 1921, although actual earnings, deducting abnormal items overdue from the government, were \$9.70 a share.

Lincoln Off Detroit List

Governors of the Detroit Stock Exchange have adopted a resolution barring Lincoln Motor stock from the exchange. This action was taken in view of sale of the company for \$5,000,000, which left nothing for stockholders.

LONDON STOCK MARKET STEADY

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Hopes that the Bank of England will reduce its minimum rate of discount tomorrow from the present rate of 5 per cent, which has been maintained since Nov. 3, last, made sentiment in the gilt-edged list cheerful on the stock exchange today. The group in the main was steady. French loans quiet.

With the deadlock in the negotiations designed to end the strike on the Rand, Kaffirs were uncertain and operations were confined to professionals. Sentiment in the oil department was cheerful, but trading was light. Royal Dutch was quoted at 34 1/2, Shell Transport & Trading 47-16, and Mexican Eagle 315-18.

Industrials were irregular, but firmer as a rule. Hudson Bay was 5 1/2. The rubber group was flabby but neglected. Confidence was noted in home rails, which were firm.

Dollar descriptions were well maintained. Argentine rails showed no tendency to rally.

On the whole, the markets were steady, but leadership was lacking.

Consols for money 52, Grand Trunk 1 1/2, De Beers 10 1/2, Rand Mines 2, bar silver 34 1/2, per ounce, money 2 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3 1/2 per cent, three months' bills 2 1/2.

DIVIDENDS

Waltham Bleachery & Dye Works, \$5 a share, payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 6.

Homestake Mining Company, usual monthly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Feb. 25 to stock of record Feb. 20.

The City Investing Company, dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Feb. 10 to stock of record Feb. 7.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

National Sugar Refining Company, regular quarterly dividend of 15c, payable April 3, stock of record March 11.

F. W. Woolworth Company, usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1, stock of record March 10.

American Beet Sugar Company, regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 11.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates have increased the regular quarterly dividend from \$1.50 a share to \$2 a share, but have omitted the extra dividend of \$1 a share. The associates had been paying \$1.50 regular and \$1 extra quarterly. The new rate places the stock on a regular \$3 a year basis. The dividend is payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 8.

Niles-Sheriff Bond Company, regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 20 to stock of record Feb. 8. Three months ago a distribution of 10 per cent was made on the common shares. The dividend due at this time on the common stock has been passed.

SHORTS DEPRESS NEW YORK LIST

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The short interest in the stock market became more aggressive today, causing reverses in every quarter of the list except among rails. Steels, equipments, oils and shipments were raised, the leaders losing 1 to 2 1/2 points. The closing was heavy. Liberty issues were irregular. Other bonds held steady. Republic Steel closed off 1 1/2 at 51 1/2 and Midvale was off 3/4 at 29 1/2. General Asphalt closed 1 1/4 lower at 60 1/2. About 750,000 shares changed hands during the session.

Call money was firm, high 5 1/2, low 5, ruling rate 5, closing bid 5, offered at 5 1/2, last loan 5 1/2, call loans against acceptances 4 1/2. Time loans, firm, 60 days 4 1/2@5, 90 days 4 1/2@5, 6 months 4 1/2@5. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2@5.

CROP NEWS MAKES WHEAT PRICE SOAR

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Something of a flurry in the wheat market today resulted from the first crop scare of 1922. The price of the July delivery of wheat, representing the 1922 crop, ran up 6 1/2c a bushel to \$1.16 1/2.

Reports of dust and sand storms in Kansas, together with unfavorable crop advices from Oklahoma and Nebraska, led to a sharp upturn in values here. July delivery reached the highest price yet

COPARTNERSHIP AS BUSINESS REALITY

Lord Leverhulme Is Showing the Practicability of Running an Industry on Humanitarian as Well as Sound Business Lines

LONDON (Special)—At a time when British industry is beset by many difficulties it is gratifying to be able to record the fact that one great movement making for industrial concord is steadily gathering strength. While joint industrial councils, Whitley committees, and other forms of united action between employers and trade unions have recently undergone a slump, the more individual and personal methods known as profit-sharing or copartnership are making continued headway.

The reasons for this are various; but the chief cause is undoubtedly the fact that in a profit-sharing or copartnership enterprise the relationship between employer and worker is based upon personal contact and good will of the individuals on both sides. The friendly feeling and the atmosphere of cooperation engendered between people personally acquainted with one another prove more effective than the quite admirable but officially organized relationships brought about by the joint action of unions of employers and employees.

Profit-Sharing Industries

According to the last returns of the Ministry of Labor quite a considerable area of industry is now run on profit-sharing lines. There are 205 firms, with an aggregate of 300,195 workpeople in their constant employment, practicing systems of profit-sharing or labor copartnership. Of these 205 firms, six have two schemes each, so that the total number of schemes of profit-sharing in operation is 211. In addition to the firms referred to above, two others have schemes which are at the moment in abeyance; while 19 firms are known to have practiced profit-sharing within recent years, but no information is available to show whether these schemes are still in operation.

The profit-sharing firms are not confined to any one industry. Thirty-three of 1205 firms are gas companies (employing 37,089 workpeople); 29 (employing 84,832 workpeople) are in the engineering, shipbuilding, and metal trades; 25 (employing 28,142 workpeople) are controlled by merchants, warehousemen, retail traders, and so forth, and 25 (employing 47,236 workpeople) are in the textile trades. The remainder are distributed among a great variety of different trades.

The value of the various profit-sharing schemes to the workers participating in them is not one of good relationships alone. Tangible material benefits are also forthcoming, and the Ministry of Labor returns give particulars of such benefits in the case of 151 schemes. Some of these have not been started long enough to show any returns, but among the others the ratio of bonus to earnings ranges from a small percentage to as high as 20 per cent and over. There are 31 schemes, for example, in which the ratio of bonus to earnings is from 2 to 6 per cent; the number of workers employed by these 31 firms is over 54,000 and the amount of money disbursed as bonuses is £90,000. Nineteen firms pay bonuses in the high ratio of 16 to 20 per cent and over, and the amount of money so distributed is nearly £300,000.

Welfare Movement

The mere recital of statistics such as these, however, necessary though they are to a proper understanding of the growth of profit-sharing and copartnership, is not calculated to throw much light upon the human side of the subject. To do that it is helpful to turn to individual enterprises and notice the results of their actual working. The ideals which have animated this movement are well exemplified in the case of such an achievement as that associated with the name of Lord Leverhulme. This was well stated recently by one of the directors of his firm.

Not only has Lord Leverhulme built up in the short space of 30-odd years one of the greatest commercial undertakings of modern times, but in so doing he has steadfastly sought, in the true spirit of service and brotherhood, to uplift and improve the conditions of labor of every one associated with him. The welfare movement, which has recently been so acclaimed as a new feature of industrial life, is in fact Lord Leverhulme's business. In fact his achievements have gone much farther than ordinary welfare work: It has not stopped at sitting rooms, canteens, and recreation, but has included a beautiful village, schools, technical institutes, a church, library, and many other institutions for the benefit and happiness of his employees.

It is impossible to speak of Lord Leverhulme without referring to that great scheme, the Copartnership Trust, which he inaugurated in 1909. That important contribution to the solution of the problem of Capital and Labor has stood the criticism and buffeting of the last 12 years, and has steadily grown and spread its influence until today there are over 8000 copartners in the firm's registers.

Business on Democratic Lines

Much is said today about security of tenure or guaranteed employment, and as a practical fruitage, one finds at Port Sunlight no fewer than 3400 employees with over 10 years' service, and a long list of children and dependents of long-service employees receiving substantial benefits under these schemes of prosperity sharing. Lord Leverhulme's great business and its welfare department have been built up by his genius and energy, but they are being conducted upon the most democratic and enlightened lines, allowing to every single employee a personal responsibility and interest in their success.

It only remains to mention the case of Austin Hopkins's business in order to complete a sufficient number of examples to show how British industry

PROHIBITION BY 1925 IS AIM IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Leader of Temperance Alliance Says That He Has Information Justifying Him in Declaring Boldly That Objective of Organization Is Not Unduly Optimistic

ADELAIDE, South Australia (Special)—Although little has been heard recently of the organized movement for prohibition in South Australia, the campaign is quietly going on. There has been no relaxing of effort. Parliament, however, still refuses to listen to the plea for a referendum, and the Temperance Alliance endures the heavy handicap of having had its chief advocate, Major Smoot, rejected from the Legislature.

Since the major was defeated no one has fought in the State House for a referendum, but there has been steady activity in propaganda and organization. The official report regards the outlook as very hopeful. Meanwhile, South Australia has gathered a record vintage and manufacturers of wine are sanguine of a big export business.

Resolution Is Carried

The Temperance Alliance views the position with concern. At its annual conference the following resolution was carried, those present standing, and also repeating the words "We will see this through":

"That we center upon an effort to secure prohibition in South Australia in 1925."

The leader of the movement, the Rev. Ambrose Roberts, said that he had no objection to prohibition coming in at an earlier date, but he had information at his disposal which justified him in boldly declaring that they were not unduly optimistic in fixing 1925 as the date for its attainment. He hoped they would never be turned aside from their great objective.

It was recalled by the speaker that some people had recommended that the liquor traffic should be brought under government control in Australia, but control of that kind had been tried time and time again, and was still being tried.

Efforts to Intrench Industry

The liquor traffic was supposed to be under the control of the state government today but, even where the state government had taken over complete control it had broken down. A party had not lowered its sights, and it would continue to fight until the battle was won, and they believed there was already good evidence of coming victory. In South Australia they were particularly hopeful.

trial policy is being shaped. Mr. Hopkinson's scheme has been in use for 14 months, and the workers are getting the high average bonus of about 20s. per week and are only working 44 hours per week. The workers have an opportunity to invest in the business, and Mr. Hopkinson is protecting by means of insurance any money they invest. With the multiplication of such beneficent enterprises as these the danger of industrial trouble and upheaval recedes ever farther into the distance.

BELGIAN-BRITISH INTERESTS SIMILAR

BRUSSELS (Special)—On the occasion of the inauguration of the Anglo-Belgian Club in Ghent, Sir George Dixon Graham, British Ambassador in Brussels, made an impressive speech before a distinguished gathering in the old Flemish city, a speech which the whole of the Belgian press commended. This speech, considered as a very delicate reply, to the manifestations of friendliness, which the Belgians have been showing somewhat extravagantly since the war, toward France—apparently very often unkindly in the midst of that war of their obligations toward England.

"I have particularly observed," stated Sir George, "since I came to Belgium, with what easiness the British residents here agree with the Belgians. This must, of course, be due to a certain extent to the kind and hospitable feeling of the Belgian people toward them, but in my opinion, there is another factor, the existence of certain essential factors of the Belgian and British temper which enables them to understand each other and to live in good relationship with each other. Some nations are perhaps too different and also too remote to understand the English, but this is not the case with the Belgians."

BELGIAN INTEREST IN AERIAL NAVIGATION

BRUSSELS (Special)—Announcement is made here of the imminent floating of a powerful Belgian aerial transport company aiming at the exploitation of the Brussels-London-Brussels-Paris, and Antwerp-Strasbourg-via-Brussels line; the creation of fresh aerial communications to Cologne and Düsseldorf in occupied Germany, and also, with a few important towns, of the rest of the Reich, namely Frankfurt, Hanover, Berlin, and possibly Leipzig. The company has already received the guarantee of important subsidies by the Belgian State, which has at last decided to follow the example of the French, English, Dutch, and other governments in this matter.

From returns of the aerial lines in Holland the following particulars are supplied, covering the period from April 15 to Sept. 15, 1921: On the London-Amsterdam line 410 passengers, 663 kilos of mail, and 18,000 kilos of postal parcels have been carried. Via Rotterdam-Hamburg, 239 passengers, 287 kilos of mail, and 2273 kilos of parcels have been carried. Via Amsterdam-Paris, 778 passengers, 241 kilos of mail, and 869 kilos of parcels have been carried.

trenching behind the wine-making industry they were sheltering behind the returned soldiers.

The last reference is to the protest which has been made frequently by the Temperance Alliance against the planting of wine grapes on government land allotted to returned soldiers. The policy, however, has been persisted in. Many thousands of acres which are being reclaimed in the great Murray Valley for the settlement of these soldiers will carry a proportion of wine-producing vines.

Tactics of Liquor Trade

The Rev. Ambrose Roberts said that it was the tactics of the liquor trade to accuse the temperance party of taking away the living of the brave soldiers who had their grounds planted with vines. It was their duty as citizens to see that the question was settled early, as the longer it was left the deeper the wine industry would trench. He was pleased to be able to say that the acreage to be planted with Doradilla vines for the returned soldiers had been reduced from seven to five acres.

There was a phase of the immigration question which the speaker connected up with prohibition. He emphasized that Australia was now confronted by the problem of getting more people, it might be that there would soon be hundreds of thousands of immigrants coming to Australia, and many of them foreigners. From information which had been received in this country, 890 per cent of the violations of the prohibition laws of America were attributed to foreigners. The good old British stock was standing behind the prohibition movement in America, and if in 20 years' time the foreign element, with their old-world prejudices in favor of the continuance of the liquor traffic, got a hold in Australia, it would be a much more difficult problem to control that traffic.

Australia was declared by Mr. Roberts to be in the world stream of trade and politics, so that she was feeling the pinch of the world's economic position. She must act and act promptly, with great moral impulses as her motives. One of those impulses would be prohibition. The no-liquor party had not lowered its sights, and it would continue to fight until the battle was won, and they believed there was already good evidence of coming victory. In South Australia they were particularly hopeful.

SOURCE OF MUCH INDUSTRIAL UNREST

British Trade Unions' Apparently Obstinate Resistance to Labor-Saving Devices Is Said to Hinder Progress Greatly

INDIANA

LONDON (Special)—One of the chief factors in the restoration of economic stability in Great Britain is the cooperation of Labor. And in no department of industry is this more important than in the matter of labor power, as exemplified in the attitude of trade unions to machinery and labor-saving devices generally.

The importance of this element in the commercial and industrial world is emphasized by Ellis Barker in a letter to the press. Unemployment, he says, is chiefly due to the unreasonable resistance of organized Labor. The shops are full of imported goods which Englishmen refuse to produce at prices which the consumer can pay. What is wanted is not lowering of wages, says Mr. Barker, but speeding up of production. Doubling output means halving labor costs.

The same views were recently expressed by Lord Weir at a conference called by the British Engineers' Association. In dissociating himself from any movement for the reduction of wages, on the ground that such reductions reduced purchasing power and thus injured trade, he submitted that, apart from wage rates, costs are inflated today by unjustifiable working conditions. These excess costs, he said, are brought about by a network of conditions which have grown up during the last few years as a result of trade union pressure exercised in one form or another. Against this, Lord Weir failed to find any example of trade union or suggestion to secure any decrease in costs. He estimated the increase in the cost of British products last year due to the shortened hours of labor alone at more than £200,000,000.

Problem of Increased Efficiency

On the other hand it must not be overlooked that Labor itself has not entirely neglected this aspect of the situation. A recent Labor manifesto on unemployment said: "It is alleged that industry and commerce declined because of high costs of production. Though this does not provide an adequate explanation of the trade depression, it is nevertheless true that it is in the interests of the whole community that production should be increased and costs reduced. . . . The problem is one of increasing the efficiency of industry. This problem, however, is not one only for the workers, as is so often implied. If Labor is to be called upon for more efficient service, industry must offer adequate wages and reasonable hours and conditions of employment, and at the same time take all possible steps to remove the causes of inefficiency."

From this it is evident that Labor, while admitting the need for increased efficiency, throws the darts of security such an increase upon the employers. To this it is replied that the trade unions are rendering the attainment of greater efficiency difficult by their attitude toward improved ma-

ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

BUNGALOWS in Oakdale and Woodstock, Conn., newly furnished, stone fireplace, heating, bathing, tennis, dancing in old barn (new floor), climbing view; pure spring water, \$4000 season. Larger bungalows built on lease. W. E. BUCKLE, 10 Archer Place, Torrington, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION desired by experienced piano forte teacher and pupil of Mathilde Verne to teach a few pupils in their own homes. T. C. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PRIVATE chauffeur desires change from present position, desirable well heated winter car. B-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OUTRIGHT or Royalty—Patented Automatic Poultry Separator and Trap Net. If interested write: FORSTER BROS., Sunnyvale, Santa Clara Co., Calif.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

DESIRABLE furnished room, private home. Gentlemen. Permanent Refs. 5134 N. Y. C. Ave. and 55th St. Tel. Plaza 5134, N. Y. C.

COLORADO

DENVER

SHOE REPAIRING

Eastern Shoe Repair Factory "YELLOW FRONT" M. J. LAWLER, Proprietor

Work called for and delivered without extra charge. Phone Main 5453 1255 CHAMPA STREET

HOFF-SCHROEDER

A Large Denver Cafeteria One of the Most Popular in the West 1543 WELTON STREET TEL. MAIN 7407

GOODHEART'S BROADWAY LAUNDRY

"We return all but the dirt" 280 South Broadway Phone South 108

JOY'S BUTTER SHOP

BUTTER—Churned in our shop daily. 2500—Guaranteed. 125. Over 60 different. QUEEN Imported and Domestic SAUSAGES Light Lunches and Fountain Service. Lunches put up for all occasions.

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY

"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS" 1835 Blake St. DENVER, COLO. GIGANTIC CLEANERS & DYERS 700 E. Colfax Ave. Phone York 490 & 5504 Our Cleaning is Unsurpassed

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.

ALL GRADES OF COAL "Quality and Service" Phone Main 3000 100 Eleventh St. DENVER

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS

IF IN NEED OF FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES STOP at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS

212-214 Midway 553 Vegetable Market

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS

GREEN'S FLOWER SHOP Service and Quality 5 EAST OHIO ST.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS

MAKERS OF Fashionable Fur Garments 725 Nicollet Avenue

Interest Paid on Checking Accounts 1% ON DAILY BALANCES 1% ON MONTHLY BALANCES WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

MINNESOTA Loan & Trust Company

404 MARQUETTE AVENUE Affiliated with the Northwestern National Bank

SKELLET COMPANY

201 South 5th St.

"Our Business is Moving"

Household Goods & Pianos

FIREPROOF STORAGE

Expert Furniture Packers When you think of Real Estate, Mortgages or Investments, call on or write NORMAN L. MERRILL, 924 McKnight Bldg. Main 5809

Carnegie Dock and Fuel Co.

REAL FUEL SERVICE FIRST LAST AND ALL THE TIME IS OUR SINCERE AIM 118 1st St. See Sign. Main 5809

HOFT and McMillan

Makers of Cakes and Breads. We carry Cakes and Breads. 724 2nd Ave. So. N. 5341

LAYER Cakes

208 7th Street E. Auto 53077

Residence, Business and Package Properties

WILLIAM T. CHUTE, 728 McKnight Building Minneapolis, Minn.

BELMONT CAFE

1000 W. Franklin Tel. Karwood 7040

Special Luncheons and Dinners

PECK & FONTAINE REAL ESTATE

MORTGAGES LOANS INSURANCE Office, 4218 Upton Avenue South

MICHIGAN

GRAND RAPIDS

HANNAFORD'S CAFETERIA Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through Hotel Lobby. S. H. Hanna, Prop. W. J. Hanna, Mgr. Watch this space for new location.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS—Continued

Music with Circle Place

INDIANAPOLIS

Circle Flower Store

An Indoor Garden 45 MONUMENT PLACE INDIANAPOLIS

"EXIDE" BATTERIES For Gas and Electric Cars. The Ideal Electric Car INDIANA BATTERY SERVICE CO. A. C. BALFOUR

CHEESE, CHURCH and CHEESE Stand, 230, City Market

Say It With Wiegand's Flowers

Our 63rd Year

IOWA

DAVENPORT

The four essentials of the Grocery Business—Quality—Service—Cleanliness—Price—You will find them all at

CARL A. KAISEN'S

Quality Groceries 306 HARRISON STREET

CEDAR RAPIDS

SHOES JAS. A. SNYDER, 205 24 Avenue

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

SPENCER CORSETS and SPENCER SERVICE Fittings at your home by appointment. Tel. Colver 0500

MISS ALICE A. DUNBAR, 15 Norway St.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS

RETAIL LUMBER YARDS WANTED

In towns of 1000 to 2000 population. Well located in farming districts of Eastern North and South Dakota, Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Western Wisconsin. Correspondence confidential.

Interior Lumber Co., 915 Security Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

R. C. NEILSEN

Ladies' Tailor Maker of high class LADIES' TAILORING at moderate prices. See our display of beautiful models of Coats, Wraps, Suits and Dresses.

New Location 24 South 8th St.

THE IVEY COMPANY

IVEY CHOCOLATES—SPECIAL CANDIES FANCY ICE CREAMS and SHERBETS 255 Nicollet Ave., N. W. N. 3535

A. G. Reinecke

MAKERS OF Fashionable Fur Garments 725 Nicollet Avenue

Interest Paid on Checking Accounts 1% ON DAILY BALANCES 1% ON MONTHLY BALANCES WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

THE Minnesota Loan & Trust Company

404 MARQUETTE AVENUE Affiliated with the Northwestern National Bank

SKELLET COMPANY

201 South 5th St.

"Our Business is Moving"

Household Goods & Pianos

FIREPROOF STORAGE

Expert Furniture Packers When you think of Real Estate, Mortgages or Investments, call on or write NORMAN L. MERRILL, 924 McKnight Bldg. Main 5809

Carnegie Dock and Fuel Co.

REAL FUEL SERVICE FIRST LAST AND ALL THE TIME IS OUR SINCERE AIM 118 1st St. See Sign. Main 5809

HOFT and McMillan

Makers of Cakes and Breads. We carry Cakes and Breads. 724 2nd Ave. So. N. 5341

LAYER Cakes

208 7th Street E. Auto 53077

Residence, Business and Package Properties

WILLIAM T. CHUTE, 728 McKnight Building Minneapolis, Minn.

BELMONT CAFE

1000 W. Franklin Tel. Karwood 7040

Special Luncheons and Dinners

PECK & FONTAINE REAL ESTATE

MORTGAGES LOANS INSURANCE Office, 4218 Upton Avenue South

MICHIGAN

GRAND RAPIDS

HANNAFORD'S CAFETERIA Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through Hotel Lobby. S. H. Hanna, Prop. W. J. Hanna, Mgr. Watch this space for new location.

MICHIGAN

GRAND RAPIDS—Continued

Friedman Springs Accommodating Hotels MILADY ALWAYS FEELS A KEEN DELIGHT IN BEING ABLE TO LEAD OFF WITH THE NEW IN ADVANCE OF THE SEASON.

SPRING MERCHANDISE IS NOW BEING SHOWN.

WE ARE HAPPY

We are happy to show you merchandise whether you buy or not. We are here to serve you. We are happy to give you the benefit of our knowledge gained from over 50 years of successful merchandising. Our estimates and advice will assist you.

Herpolsheimer Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FINE CHINA and SILVERWARE FOSTER STEVENS & CO.

JACKSON

Good News

In our newspaper announcements this week—don't miss a single one of them!

Gaylord-Alderman Co. Cleaning and Pressing 327 E. Cortland Phone 407

KALAMAZOO

YOU GET a top-notch quality, a rock-bottom price by trading with HARRIS and PRATT PHONE No. 9

"For two or three years after the destruction of La Salle's colony, its site was visited frequently, and occupied temporarily by the Spaniards as a basis of operations in interior Texas. Later on, in 1722, it became the site of what was intended to be a permanent Spanish settlement. A fort was built by Aguayo exactly on the site of the one erected by La Salle. Four years later, the fort was moved northwest to Mission Valley, near the present Victoria, and 1749 transferred to the San Antonio River, to become the nucleus of the present city of Goliad."

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Watling Street, Thorney and Westminster

The Romans were as fine builders of roads as they were of empire, and they carried their splendid highways into the remotest parts of the country they conquered.

Look at a map of ancient Britain during the Roman occupation of the island, and you will see that it was traversed north to south, and east to west, by several straight main roads with branches running out in different directions. These were all the work of Roman engineers, for the ancient Britons themselves had been content to do without these well-laid means of communication, that traveled over the hills and down into the valleys, joining the coasts with the wild districts of Wales and of Scotland. Britain at the time was in great part covered with thick forests, the home of the wolf and the wild boar, and the feeding-grounds of large herds of swine for which the many oak trees provided a rich supply of acorns. Through these the Romans made their way, cutting and clearing, where often they were the first human beings to disturb the birds and animals within their wooded glades. There were other wide areas covered with marsh, across which the road makers laid magnificent causeways, able to bear the passing march of armies, with their baggage wagons and other heavy loads. It is nearly 2000 years since the Romans gave Britain as fine roads as she has ever had since, and some remain still in almost as perfect condition as they left them, while others have been used as foundations for modern high roads.

Among the chief of these old Roman roads was one which ran from Dover to Chester, to which the Saxons gave later the name of Watling Street. After leaving Dover it passed by Canterbury and Rochester, and entered London along what we now call Eglware Road; then it went on to Westminster and came to a stop at a small eminence known as Tottill. From this hill the travelers who had arrived by Watling Street looked down on some three-quarters of a mile of marsh with an island in its midst, and the River Thames, which had to be crossed before the journey could be continued to Chester from the muddy shore on the farther side of the water. We will leave Watling Street for the moment and turn our attention to the island on the bank of the river, called "Thorney," or "Bramble Island," and explain how it got there.

Story of the Stream Called "Tyburn"

The heights to the north of London, where now spread the suburbs of Hampstead and Highgate, were, in those days, still covered with woods. There is a modern road at Hampstead called Fitzjohn's Avenue, and about halfway up is a fountain which marks the source of a stream, now lost to view underground, which used to yore to run down to the Thames by woodland and field. This stream was the "Tyburn," and if we follow its course by the help of names on a modern map, we trace it past a corner of Regent's Park, and then down a lane, where in remote times stood a hamlet and little church, which, owing to its position beside the stream, was known as Mary-le-bourne, and the busy, omnibus-traversed district of Marylebone is an ever-present reminder of that rural spot. The Tyburn then crossed, first Oxford Street and then Piccadilly, and as you go along this latter thoroughfare today, starting from Hyde Park Corner, you can still see the dip, shown in old maps, where the stream flowed over it into the Green Park. It continued past Buckingham Palace and then having arrived at the marshes, and two of these branched out and surrounded a portion of the marsh, on which, during long years of time, it left deposits, and so an island arose, in which, as its name indicates, must have grown up bramble bushes. That island is of special interest to all people, for it is the site on which stands the Abbey of Westminster. The stream that during long, silent ages was preparing this site, was to use one of its branches in later days in busily turning the Abbey of Westminster's mill, and it could have told of many changes before it was finally covered over, as have been all the other tributaries to the Thames that once ran down through London, but it still exists underground, murmuring its hidden tale of the daily life of bygone centuries.

Fording the Stream at Westminster

To return to the travelers we left at Tottill. There was either a track across the marsh, or possibly a causeway to Thorney, for they got there somehow. Many remains of Roman buildings have been found under the foundations of the Abbey, lying in the direct route of one of the main roads, was an island of importance, and that the Romans had a considerable settlement upon it, and also that our travelers there found a rest house and refreshment. From Thorney they could ford the river at low tide, landing at a spot on the Lambeth shore, how part of a district called "Stangate," old English for "stone-road." There were more marshes here to cross before Watling Street could start for Chester, and the above spot, near the good, firm stone-built way which the Romans provided to enable travelers to cross the mud.

In quite early times a ferry took the place of the ford; it carried men and horses over the river from Thorney to Stangate, just about where Lambeth Bridge spans the Thames. This ferry continued to serve passengers into quite recent times for until the middle of the eighteenth century there was no bridge over the Thames except London

Bridge which was a long way off. You will see "Stangate Horseferry" marked on comparatively modern maps, and "Horseferry Road" still runs down to the head of Lambeth Bridge.

The Romans left Britain and probably more brambles grew up on Thorney, as we hear nothing of it until from some early date, how long ago we cannot exactly say, legends and records reach us to a Christian church on the island; but then the Danes came, and left ruin behind them here as elsewhere, and again a Christian community assembled in Thorney, and so time passed until the hour struck which was to see the first stone laid of the great Abbey of Westminster. It is to Edward the Confessor we owe the founding of this venerated building, and he devoted himself and the tenth of all he possessed to the work of its construction. At the same time he built himself a palace close by. Westminster Hall still stands. It was first built by William Rufus, and then heightened and covered with its beautiful roof by Richard II. There, on a New Year's Day nearly 700 years ago, was assembled a humble gathering, for Henry III was feasting 6000 poor in the hall and other palace rooms, there the Scottish chieftain, Sir William Wallace, there the wise and witty Sir Thomas More, there the King Charles I, stood in their turn to be tried and condemned; there, until the time of William IV, was held the coronation banquet, when the champion rode in, armed from top to toe, and with red, white, and blue feathers waving from his helmet, and throwing down his gauntlet, offered battle to whomsoever should deny the newly crowned sovereign's right to reign over the British Empire.

"Big Ben" and Houses of Parliament

The Houses of Parliament are more modern, but look up to the top of the Victoria tower on days when the flag is flying, and to the top of the clock tower, where Big Ben strikes the hour, on nights when its summit is lighted, and know that in this twentieth century, as long as that flag flies, and that light glows there are men assembled in the rooms below engaged in discussing how best to preserve the laws, customs, and liberties, which are the heritage of the British race.

That far-spreading swamp, that stream and mud-encircled island grown with brambles, that little hill whence the ancient traveler looked down—how difficult to picture it all to ourselves when we look at the splendid group of buildings that glorifies the city of Westminster—the Abbey that has grown in beauty and richness under the hand of time, the Parliament buildings raised on their immense bed of concrete, 12 feet thick, the superbly lofty hall, whose echoes ring with the sound of voices of poor and rich that knew London when it was a walled city, and with the pleading eloquence of our most noted speakers of the later times. And silently, grandly, and ceaselessly as from time immemorial, the Thames, the highway of national prosperity, flows past them; a symbol of wild, destructive forces, that civilization curbs and turns to the uses of humanity, for the swamps are no more, and engineering skill has bound its turbulent overflow within stately embankments.

All that speaks to us from Westminster's time-honored and familiar buildings reminds us of the high qualities, the loyalty, courage, and eminent abilities of all those who have helped to develop the nation since the early Britons lived in their walled towns and painted themselves with wood, the wolves howled in the forests, and the Romans intersected Britain with their unequalled roads.

A Wild Garden

If you have never seen a wild flower garden it may be well to spend some little time in thoughtful planning for it; in finding out just where you will have it—whether in a sunny location by the driveway, in a rich, cool bed in the shade of the shrubbery, in a marshy place along a brook, or in just an ordinary backyard location. One of the prettiest wild gardens I have ever seen was chiefly fern clumps and irises, the common blue flags, set in a sandy back yard, where a kitchen drain made a moist cool chance for flowers and greenness. Some wild flowers may be found in almost any place, and with a bit of search you can find varieties which will adapt themselves to whatever garden spot you may wish to make attractive with them.

If you have a bit of half wild land—a gentle southern slope, perhaps—it is a pretty plan to have a succession of native wild flowers there, from the first spring hepaticas in their fussy hoods, to the late gentians of autumn. Hepaticas are easily moved from their woodland homes, and will bloom in snug little colonies year after year in nearly any good soil. Remember in choosing a place for them that they like to hide from the March winds, in the shade of a friendly tree, but they also like the sunshine. Trilliums, both the painted and the red, may follow hepaticas blooming in a wild garden, together with windflowers, and foamflowers. These are fond of shade, but often do well out in the open. They are slender rooted plants, and care must be taken in transplanting to dig deep, taking enough of the surrounding soil to make them feel at home. Blue violet clumps will grow almost anywhere, and they respond with increased loveliness to any attention they may receive. You may find yellow violets, in looking for hepaticas,

They grow in much the same soil, preferably beech woods, and are hardly little plants.

For a really shady place, try some different kinds of wild ferns. Wild lily of the valley makes a dainty leafy carpet for a shady place, with its glossy leaves resembling those of the true lily of the valley. In June

My Fowser Doggie

My Fowser doggie says "Bow-wow." Let me walk a mile with you; I'll introduce you to the cow, And all our chicks and turkeys, too. Oh, let me walk a little mile, A funny mile with you. Please do!



My Fowser doggie says "Bow-wow"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

its fragrant white flowers give the woods an additional beauty. Clintonia, with its large glossy leaves and single stalks of yellow bells, loves the woody shade. In midsummer its yellow flowers are replaced by large berries. Partridge berry vines are easily transplanted into some shady nook, and give a bright bit of color in the fall when blossoms are lacking. Bunchberries are equally pretty in the woods or in more civilized places.

If you know a shady bank where Jack-in-the-pulpits grow, you will find them a quaint addition to your wild collection. Although Jack likes to stand with his feet in moist places, he can be taught to grow in rather dry ground and in a spot that is sunshiny most of the time. The smaller plants can be moved most easily.

If you are so fortunate as to have a brook running through your wild garden, there are other interesting plants which you can introduce there. Do you know the American cowslip, or marsh marigold? In many places it fills whole sections of shallow, sluggish brooks with crisp circular leaves and stalks of yellow flowers like great gold buttercups. It is easily transplanted, and in a few years three or four plants will have increased to as many as your brook will artistically accommodate. Of course, you will put a few plants of water-cress in your brook garden. It takes little room, and you will find it well worth settling out a couple of plants or so. Mint, too, grows well there.

Except for the spring marigolds, a brook garden is loveliest toward the end of the season, when most of the wild flowers have gone by. The tall weeds flourish here in August and later—great Joe-Pye Weed, brook sunflowers, clumps of goldenrod and purple aster which spring up of themselves and grow undisturbed. Turtlehead is a quaint little plant which may be taken up and set afresh, more for its interesting turtle-like blossoms than for beauty. Cottongrass loves swampy places, and its silky white plumes are dainty for winter decorations.

Do not hurry in making your garden collection. Make your plans as carefully as possible for what you would like to grow in the space you have; begin with a few specimens and take good care of the few. Then it will be an easy thing to watch in your woods rambles for other things which will fit in well with what you already have. Try to transplant after the flowering season is over, or in the early spring, before the plants are in bloom. Find out just what you want, where you wish to put it, and then set it in its new home as soon as possible. Above all, do not rob the woods and fields of too many plants; for the choicest specimens. Often a small plant, transplanted into a favorable place, may develop into a thing of greater beauty than a larger, more perfect wild specimen, which may not stand a change of location.

Growing Up in Lincoln's Town

The boys and girls who read this column know, from their histories, what an important day February 12 is, the day Abraham Lincoln was born. They know that Lincoln was once President of the United States, and that he freed the black men who were held as slaves. All over the world people reverence Lincoln's name.

But Lincoln was not always President; he was once a country lawyer, living in a small town in central Illinois, called Springfield. If you will open your map of the United States and find Illinois, you will discover Springfield.

Little boys and girls who live there now learn about Lincoln in a pleasant way; not through books, but from the stories of him told by men and women who knew the great man. Isn't that a pleasant way to study history?

These young people can see, any day they choose, the great monument built by the people of the United States in Lincoln's memory; until lately many of the little girls could go to school in the house where Lincoln was married, and they can still visit the house where he lived, for many years, with his wife and three boys.

The names of the boys were Robert, William and Thomas. The youngest was never called by this name; people called him "Tad." The boys had no sisters, so perhaps that was the reason why they were rather mischievous little fellows.

Older people remember how Willy and Tad used to rummage about their father's law office, pulling the books and papers about. Lincoln was a very gentle father. He rarely punished his boys, even when other people thought that they needed punishing pretty badly!

One day, just before Lincoln was going to Washington to be President of the United States, he and his wife were sitting in church. They were dressed handsomely, and there were visitors with them. Suddenly down the aisle of the church came little Tad. His face was dirty, his stockings were coming down, he had on a soiled suit of clothes. He had been at play, or asleep; and, when he missed his father, he came to church to look for him. When Mrs. Lincoln saw her untidy little boy she blushed with shame, but Lincoln himself just smiled; putting out a long arm, he drew Tad into the pew, and let him curl up in the corner beside him.

Another day Lincoln was playing chess with a friend, when little Tad came to them and said: "Father, Mother wants you to come home to dinner."

"Yes, sonny," Lincoln said, but he kept on playing.

Suddenly Tad reached out his hand and swept all the chessmen to the floor. The old gentleman who used to tell that story always ended by say-

ing: "Wouldn't you have thought that Lincoln would have whipped that bad boy? Not at all; he laughed, put him on his back, and trotted home to dinner."

Another day some one saw Lincoln walking through the streets with Willy and Tad, one on either side. They went into a store for some soda water. Soda water then was not quite like

little wavering flames of candles looked, pretty, stuck in all the windows. The State House was bright with them, from the steps to the dome. Boys and girls who live in Springfield can look up at the old State House now and imagine how it looked that happy night, with hundreds of candles shining in the windows. And now you know how easy it is

The Ferry

"Mother, I think I'll take my tool chest," said John Lewis, watching his mother pack his box.

"That's a good plan," she replied. "There might be some repairs you could do for Grandfather."

John was going into the country to stay with his grandparents. It was his first visit, and he was very eager about the prospect. The next day his mother saw him off at Paddington, and asked the guard to tell him when to change. It was evening before John reached Linderton Halt, and there was a long drive with his grandfather to the village of Drayford. The sun was setting and John thought he had never seen anything so pretty as the hedgerows and meadows they passed while jogging along in the carrier's cart.

"That's my cottage, the white one near the river," said Mr. Collins as they descended a hill into Drayford.

"What river is it, Grandfather?" asked John.

"The Dray, laddie. Some day I'll take you to see the famous swannery where there are hundreds of beautiful white swans swimming about in the water."

John's grandmother made the boy very welcome. He was to sleep in one of the attics, and it pleased him very much. Although the ceiling was low there were lovely views from the two casement windows. Everything was spotlessly clean, and there was a nice scent of lavender. From his little white bed he could lie and watch the stars at night.

For a few days he did nothing but explore his new surroundings. Then one morning he said to his grandfather, "I can see some houses across on the other side of the river when I am at the top of the hill. Is it a village?"

"Well, I think you would call Perrin a town, John. There is a railway station, but you would not see that from the hill. The houses opposite are some distance from the center of the town. We have a day's shopping in Perrin every now and then."

"How do you get there, Grandfather?"

"In the carriers' cart, as a rule. One summer there was a motor bus, but it has not been running lately. It is three miles along the road to a bridge, and when we are over the river it is all that way back to Perrin."

"But, Grandfather, why don't people cross the river?"

"There is no ferry, my boy. I had a boat years ago, but it has not been in use for ever so long, and now it is in need of repairs."

John ran eagerly down the garden path to a shed that might have been called a boat house, as it was right on the river bank. He examined the boat carefully, and as he stood considering, his grandfather joined him.

"I believe I can mend your boat, Grandfather. Have you any lengths of wood?"

"Yes, your uncle Bob used to do a bit of carpentering. You will find plenty in the barn, but I expect the tools are rusty."

"I have brought my tools," replied the boy, running up to the attic to fetch his handy little tool chest.

His grandfather lent him a saw and showed him where he could find nails and rivets. John took down to the boat as much wood as he thought he should need. "Please, Grandfather, will you keep it a secret until I have finished it, and then perhaps we can take Grandma for a row?" he said.

Mr. Collins readily agreed, and also said that he would not watch John at work, and then he too would have a surprise. For three days John worked hard at the boat. He had to cut away some timber, and replace it with good sound material, but he was clever with his tools and accomplished his task.

The cars were quite good, and one never-to-be-forgotten day Mr. Collins taught John to row. He soon grew proficient and his grandmother was very proud of him. On market day they all went shopping in Perrin, but instead of the roundabout route they chose to go by boat! As they returned, John said, "I am sure, Grandfather, that other people would prefer to go this way. May I put a notice on the garden gate?"

Having received permission, John painted on a board in black letters:

THIS WAY TO THE FERRY

The next day he had several passengers. He rowed them across to an old landing stage built for a former ferry boat, and its owner consented to rent it to Mr. Collins. The news of John's ferryboat spread through the village.

The following market day he had a queue of passengers awaiting their turn on some seats that he had hastily constructed from planks. All the morning he was busy rowing people across, and when they returned in the evening, they all declared how pleasant it was to go marketing by ferryboat.

One sunny afternoon, as he was sitting near the river, John saw some people waving to him from the opposite bank. He rowed quickly across and found that they were anxious to come to Drayford woods, which just then were carpeted with primroses. He gladly ferried them over, and after an enjoyable outing they promised to come again in bluebell time, and to tell their friends about the ferry. Soon John had as many customers from Perrin as from Drayford.

When his mother came down to see him she decided to leave London and come to live at her old home.

In course of years Perrin became a large town and there was no excursion the inhabitants liked so much as to cross the Dray in John's ferryboat and picnic in the beautiful woods.

O, Mr. Blue Jay

O, Mr. Blue Jay,
Flashing through the air,
Stop and let me see, pray,
The handsome coat you wear.

Did you borrow from the sky
A piece, as blue as blue,
Or did some blue flower lend
—the dye
To make its lovely hue?

O, Mr. Blue Jay,
Do stay longer please.
There, you're flashing swift
away.
You are such a tease.

You are hiding in a tree
Clear across the lawn.
Do you think that I can't see
You with that jacket on?

O, Mr. Blue Jay,
I'm not making fun,
If I could buy a suit as gay
I'm sure that I'd have one.

Finding a Staff Tree in Winter

Do you know where there is a patch of that rambling vine tree that bears the names of waxweed, staff tree and bittersweet? Because this particular vine does not grow in detached clumps, but winds and clambors over and around the branches of scraggly trees, its leaves can easily go unnoticed among the foliage of the supporting tree.

But when autumn comes—then there is no possibility of missing the staff tree—then the flaming yellow and red-orange berries attract the attention of every passer-by.

And even in winter an occasional splash of brilliant berries may be spied, while the peculiar twisted, spiral form of the vine itself is quite easily recognized when once it has been examined and identified.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

Answers to last week's, February 2, puzzle, "Hidden Presidents of the United States":

1. Adams.
2. Arthur.
3. Grant.
4. Washington.
5. Hayes.
6. Lincoln.
7. Taft.
8. Jefferson.
9. Harding.

THE HOME FORUM



THE WINDOW
of the WORLD

Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Button Man's Preference

Occasionally the increasing com-
pany of the bookish who are curious
as to what others read have their
reward. People choose such strange
books, at least those who travel
to and from their work in street cars
and subways. And now and then such
amazing persons choose good books.

There is a tale of a certain "nou-
veau riche" from the middle west.
Having prospered exceedingly during
the war, in his own little button fac-
tory, this man resolved to enjoy life
and see something of the world. So
he joined an elaborately conducted
cruise to the Mediterranean and the
Near East. The managers of this
cruise fancied they had done well by
their guests in the matter of stocking
the shelves of the ship's library; they
had provided all manner of delectable
light reading, suitable for dreamy
days afloat upon southern seas—sug-
gestive of deck chairs, gayly striped
awnings, iced lemonade. But the but-
ton manufacturer demanded Epictetus
and Shakespeare, and made every one
quite miserable because he could not
have them.

And the Maid's Emerson

Then there was the episode of the
theatrical company. The writer hap-
pened to occupy the seat next a neat
Negress, maid to one of the stars, and
as quiet and dignified as her mistress
was boisterous and flaunting. Part

way to New Haven, the maid opened
her leather bag, took from it a pocket
edition of Emerson, proceeding to read
complacently all the way to the junc-
tion. One never knows what to ex-
pect. But adventures such as these
only whet one's interest in the read-
ing tastes of one's neighbors.

Models of Obedience

Veracity has never been considered
one of the merits of that nursery
rhyme which teaches that "birds in
their little nests agree." It appears,
however, that in another respect birds
really are models of virtue, for they
manifest obedience to parental orders
even while they are still in the egg
shell. Such is the account based on
his own observations, which E. Kay
Robinson gave in a recent lecture in
London to the Gilbert White Fellow-
ship.

The bird in question was the young
of the moor hen. Its brothers and sis-
ters, seeing Mr. Kay Robinson coming,
left nest and disappeared under water.

Symons' Blue

In the old days, if an issue in court
had depended upon evidence as to the
color of snow, the jury would have
decided without much doubt in favor
of the side which claimed it was white.
That is not at all so certain now, for
persons who are professionally trained
to see best are continually declaring
in pictures that it may be almost any
color except white, and a considerable
part of the public seems to have fallen
in with their notion.

One of the chief reformers in snow-
color is Gardner Symons. Generally
snow seems to have a blue glaze to
him, shading down to a translucent
gray where it borders the winter
streams he is fond of painting. He
has enlisted a following that would
be greatly saddened if by any chance
there should be a shortage of blue
pigment in the market. Blue-tinted
snow won for him in the National
Academy exhibition of 1918 the Salus
medal, the prize token of excellence
in this country; for it is awarded to
the work of art which is best in the

strengthened as I came to be familiar
with "The Merry Men," so that it was
with a sense of rare privilege that I
found myself, this past summer, sail-
ing close to its rocky shores.

Granted though it be that all man-
kind loves an island, how came it, the
reader may ask at this point, that
Stevenson chose this for his own, of
all the islands sown upon all the seas
—bleak, Eilean Earraid rather than
Ceylon or Fayal, Torcello or Formosa
or Sark? First of all, he was with all
his heart and soul a Scotsman. Again,
he was justly proud of his family's
work, since before his grandfather's
time, in the service of the Northern
Lights, building heart-stirring beacons
like Bell Rock, Dhu Heartach, and
Skerryvore, all about the rugged
coasts of Britain, but mostly in these
same western islands. Chiefly, how-
ever, Stevenson owed this affection for
the Hebrides to a vacation in his
twentieth year spent upon this very
islet, while the elder Stevensons were
building the Dhu Heartach light. That
reef lying 15 miles out in the ocean
southwest from Mull, Earraid was the

but in two hours high water would
fill it quite a fathom deep. So deep
it was when David Balfour saw it
first and jumped to the conclusion
that he was marooned on a desert
island.

Stevenson's variations from his
model are as nothing to his conformi-
ties with it. The picture in "The
Merry Men" is practically identical
with that in "Kidnapped," and both, as I
learned from my pilgrimage, are close
to the original. The "Memoirs of an
Islet" and the references in the letters
are really less positive evidence as to
the hold that Eilean Earraid had
taken upon Stevenson's imagination
than the fact that twelve and fifteen
years after leaving it he used it as
setting for two stories, complete and
unchanged not only in its general
character and location but in all de-
tails of contour, vegetation, climate,
and surroundings.

And why should Earraid have made
this impression on him—him, a Scots-
man, a scion of that line of light-
builders to whom the western islands
were a workground and a monument?



"Rockbound Coast," from the painting by Gardner Symons

Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN at a distance from a
dear friend we communicate
by letters, and these letters
are greatly valued, much stress being
laid upon their prompt and regular
sending and receiving. When the dis-
tance is shortened, telephone mes-
sages may take the place of letters,
which now may seem unnecessary.
When the loved one is present, either
written or telephoned messages would
be clumsy, useless, absurd; indeed,
their employment would be merely an
interruption and a hindrance, instead
of an assurance of love. This is now
expressed by the spoken word, the
gentle touch, but even these are often
felt to be inadequate. We then per-
ceive, in a degree, that these material
modes are after all but symbols.

Now, continuing the approach of
thought toward the perfect unity,
which is spiritual, can we not con-
ceive of a nearness such that even
these evidences of affection would
prove as needless in their turn as
each of the discarded methods? A
nearness that would leave no least
hiatus, no infinitesimal space to be
bridged, no necessity for further re-
assurance? Material means all lack
something implying as they do a
sense of separateness yet to be over-
come, an absence of perfect mutuality,
despite our great desire and endeavor
to understand one another.

This completion, this blending to-
gether of thought, affection and inter-
est in that spiritual unity for which
the human heart yearns unceasingly,
already exists, but it is never to be
fully discerned and enjoyed while we
mistake the sign for the thing signi-
fied, and are found stressing the
material symbols when we should be
cultivating the spiritual intuitions.
Only the understanding, that we are
indeed of the one Mind, the Mind
which is God, can establish the true
sense of oneness, cast out the haunt-
ing fears that beset our sweetest mo-
ments, confirm us in the reflected
love, and give us that peace which
the world can neither give nor take
away. It were wise not to delay seek-
ing this spiritual unity until the hour
of separation and loss which mortal

mind, vainly trying to find satisfaction
in mere symbolism, inevitably pre-
pares for itself. Instead of waiting
for the compulsion of suffering, we
can begin today, through spiritual un-
derstanding, to enter into this in-
violable, safe retreat, where there is
neither parting nor pain.

What Christian Science teaches us
regarding friends helps one to a
larger, more unselfed perception of
the friendship already established
complete and indestructible in divine
Love. Think not, in a despairing
moment, O hungering heart, that you
are left outside this universal, loving
unity! Bravely thank God that He
your best of friends, has never with-
drawn Himself, that as Mrs. Eddy
tells us in "Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 266),
"this seeming vacuum is already filled
with divine Love." Then wait for
Love's unfailing manifestation. In
terms best suited to your need,
Well can you afford to leave those
terms to His outlining, saying with
the psalmist, "I shall be satisfied,
when I awake, with thy likeness;"
for human concepts have ever failed
to meet the heart's desire. As the
psalmist also sang, "When my father
and my mother forsake me, then the
Lord will take me up."

There are multiplied instances
where far separated members of a
family taking up the study of Chris-
tian Science, have found themselves
drawn closer in sweet unity than
when they dwell under one roof; and
this has led to the present possibility
of resuming their former happy com-
radeship on a more enduring basis
than before. Estrangements, business
conditions, or other untoward circum-
stances have been overcome. When
such a reunion takes place, whatever
the human sense of relationship,
whether that of parent and child,
husband and wife, sisters, brothers,
friends, what a beautiful manifesta-
tion of God's love is there, and upon
how safe a foundation rests that
friendship, or that home! As Isaiah
exclaimed, "As one whom his mother
comforteth, so will I comfort you;
and ye shall be comforted."

What February
Knows

February knows the heat of twilight
wings. Drifting forth again come
birds who only pretended to forsake
us—adventurers not so fond of safety
but that they dare risk finding how
snow bunting and pine finch have
plundered the cones of the evergreens
while chickadees, sparrows, and crows
are supervising from established sta-
tions all the more domestic supplies
available, a sparrow softer making it
possible to annoy even a duck out of
her share of cracked corn. Ranged
along a brown-draped oak branch in
the waning light, crows show a lordly
glistening of feathers. (Sun on a
sweeping wing in flight has the
quality of sun on a ripple.) Where
hemlocks gather, deep in the sombre
woods, the great horned owl has thus
soon, perhaps working amid snows at
her task, built a nest wherein March
will find sturdy balls of fluff.

There is no season like the end of
February for cleaning out brooks.
Hastening yellow waters toss a dreary
wreckage of torn or ashen leaves,
twigs, acorn cups, stranded rafts of
bark, and buttonballs from the sycam-
ore, never to come to seed. Stand-
ing on one bank or both, according
to the underling flood's ambition, the
knight with staff and bold forefinger
sets the water princess free. She goes
then curtsying and dimpling over the
shining gravel, sliding from beneath
the ice that robs her of the uplands
down to the softer valleys, where her
quickened step will be heard by the
frogs in their mansions of mud, and
the fish, recluses in rayless pools, will
rise to the light she brings.—Marian
Storm, in "A Woodland Valentine."

Plea of the Poets

Makers of song, did you say?
Finders of song, be it told:
The music we fashion today
Is centuries old.

Only we look and we see,
Only we hear and we sing:
Only we find in the tree
And we find in the spring
The beautiful thing.
Charles G. Blanden.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and
only Textbook on Christian
Science Mind-healing, in one
volume of 700 pages, may be
read, borrowed or purchased
at Christian Science Reading
Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the follow-
ing styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	3.50
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Warren's India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Warren's India Bibl paper)	7.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

Where no Christian Science Read-
ing Room is available the book will
be sent at the above prices, express
or postage prepaid, on either
domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or
by draft on New York or Boston
should accompany all orders and
be made payable to The Christian
Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy
may also be read, borrowed or
purchased at Christian Science
Reading Rooms, or a complete list
with descriptions and prices will be
sent upon application.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of all authorized
Christian Science literature

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The
Christian Science Publishing Society, 107
Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscrip-
tion price, payable in advance, postpaid to
all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months,
\$5.00; three months, \$3.00; one month,
\$1.00. Single copies, 5 cents.

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ARBOTH, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of
this newspaper, articles and illustrations for
publication should be addressed to the Editor.
If the return of manuscripts is desired they
must be accompanied by a stamped and ad-
dressed envelope, but the Editor does not
hold himself responsible for such communi-
cations.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively en-
titled to the use for republication of all
news dispatches credited to it or not other-
wise credited in this paper and also the
local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dis-
patches herein are reserved to The
Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post
Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class
matter for mailing at a special rate of postage
provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3,
1917, authorized on July 11, 1918. Printed
in U.S.A.

The Christian Science Monitor is an
sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms
throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase The
Christian Science Monitor regularly from
any particular news stand where it is not
now on sale, are requested to notify The
Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application.
The right to decline any advertisement is
reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Amberley House, Norfolk Street,
Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-3 Colorado Building,
Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York
City.

WESTERN: Suite 1438 McCormick Build-
ing, 333 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 255 Geary Street, San
Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa,
Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN: Collins House, Melbourne,
Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings,
Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 41 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1438 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 302A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 255 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 619 Van Ness Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Johna Green Bldg.
London, Angerley House,
Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature,
including

The Christian Science Journal,
Christian Science Services,
The Herald and Christian Science,
The Herald and Christian Science,
The Christian Science Quarterly.

• You do not know what you may find
each day; perhaps you may only pick
up a fallen feather, but it is beautiful,
every flament. Always beautiful;
everything beautiful.—Richard Jef-
feries.

It was the last of the brood to hatch,
left alone in the nest. It had been
cheeping as it wriggled round within
the shell, but in obedience to the
mother's short, harsh cry it became
silent.

Similar soldierlike obedience to
orders was shown by two young
thrushes, which remained perfectly
still while Mr. Robinson, fortunate in
the incidental convenient fitting of the
bird's wishes with his own, picked
them up, placed them on a low branch
of a tree, and photographed them.

Where Becky Sharp Lived

Careful students of Thackeray have
been amused at the identification of
the home of Becky Sharp with a little
house near Shepherd's Market, a little
house with only one window on the
ground floor and an area. This is
contrary to the generally accepted
house in Curzon Street. It measures
four stories and a bit, and while it is
very narrow as compared with its
height, it has a certain distinction,
especially about the front door, which
would, no doubt, appeal to Becky. "A
very small comfortable house in Cur-
zon Street," was Thackeray's descrip-
tion, and after that your true lover of
Thackeray will refuse to surrender to
anything near Shepherd's Market!

A Winter Night
at Home

A stretch of hill and valley, swathed
thick in robes of white,
The buildings blot of blackness, the
window gleams of light,
A moon, now clear, now hidden, as in
its headlong race
The north wind drags the cloud-wrack
In tatters over its face;
Mailed twigs that click and clatter
upon the tossing tree,
And, like a giant's chanting, the deep
voice of the sea,
As 'mid the stranded ice-cakes the
bursting breakers foam—
The old familiar picture—a winter
night at home.

What would I give to climb them—
those narrow stairs so steep—
And reach that little chamber,
and sleep a boy's sweet sleep!
What would I give to view it—that old
house by the sea—
—Joseph O. Lincoln.

• You do not know what you may find
each day; perhaps you may only pick
up a fallen feather, but it is beautiful,
every flament. Always beautiful;
everything beautiful.—Richard Jef-
feries.

jury's opinion, without restriction as to
age, sex, place of birth or any other
condition other than that of supreme
merit.

Mr. Symons has been winning
medals for years in many big exhibi-
tions, national and international, in
this country; and similar subjects,
seen as if through blue glasses, have
brought foreign honors to him as far
apart as Buenos Aires and Paris. He
is represented in that way in the
Metropolitan Museum, the Chicago
Art Institute, and elsewhere, and he
may be said to be a favorite among
collectors in every state. His blue
vision became settled years ago and
now he doesn't need to look at snow
to see the color, being too busy in his
studio filling commissions.

Other painters have struck out
originally with snow in lavender, pur-
ple, pink, yellow, dull gray, green and
intermediate shades and blendings.
These look pretty to the eye but have
failed in the convincing assertiveness
of Symons' blue. As an instance of
the thoroughness with which the
public has been led from the primitive,
a mere allusion, in the foreword of
the recent water color show, to a
painting which the artist had been
unable to finish, and which he con-
verted from a balmy spring intention
to a product of rigorous winter, by
sprinkling a few crows over the white
foreground, thus making a snow scene
of it, proved as extraordinary as any
of the exhibits. Mr. Symons must
shoulder much of the responsibility
for putting white snow out of fashion,
at least in art.

Stevenson's Eilean
Earraid

Not a few travellers, since the days
when Doctor Johnson and his Boszy
ventured upon their difficult and
hazardous tour of the western islands
of Scotland, have visited, afoot or
afloat, those isles of Skye, Mull, Ulva,
Gometra, Eigg, Staffa, Iona—the very
names, in their strangeness of sound
and accent, recall the sombre and
romantic beauty of those outworks of
the British coast. Seldom, however,
is the casual tourist of today, steaming
around Mull from the banalities of
Oban to spend one hour "doing" Iona
and another in the caves of Staffa,
aware that he passes Earraid, that
islet which Robert Louis Stevenson
loved perhaps above all others, which
he used as setting in two of his stories
("Kidnapped" and "The Merry Men"),
and which still called his fancy back
to it from the soft delights of distant
Valhalla.

Something of the fascination this
island had for Stevenson communi-
cated itself to me from my earliest
reading of "Kidnapped," and was

nearest available pld a terre for the
builders, and the boy Louis had the
delightful occupation of idling about
as the nephew of the chief engineer,
as he tells us in "Memoirs of an Islet."
There is no record of his ever having
revisited Earraid, but the crowded im-
pressions of all his later years never
obscured its features in his memory.

Once landed on Earraid, we as-
cended by the road past the hideous
granite cottages up a continually
greener and softer track to a white
land-beacon and heliograph station
used for communicating with the
deep-sea lights, and thence over un-
trodden moorland to the highest point
on the islet. Here, with the view un-
obstructed on every side, the Steven-
sonian is struck at once by the felici-
tousness of the description in "Me-
moirs of an Islet": "The little isle of
Earraid lies close in to the southwest
corner of the Ross of Mull: the sound
of Iona on one side, across which you
may see the isle and church of Col-
lumb; the open sea to the other, where
you shall be able to mark on a clear
sunny day the breakers running white
on many sunken reefs." Add to this
that there is a small bay in the rocky
southern side, and that the narrow
channel that separates Earraid from
the great island of Mull is high and
dry at low tide, though a fathom deep
at high water, and you have the es-
sentials of a portrait of this beloved
isle.

Perhaps not so many as have read
"Kidnapped" are acquainted with "The
Merry Men," though it is a singularly
artistic short story, even more inti-
mately and completely associated with
this island. It was Stevenson's first
literary use of his memories of Ear-
raid, and his remark to Graham Bal-
four, "I began with the feeling of one
of those islands on the west coast
of Scotland, and I gradually developed
the story to express the sentiment
with which that coast affected me,"
shows how he not so much set the
story in this particular place as built
up the action to suit the island atmos-
phere he loved. All who have read
that "fantastic sonata about the sea
and wrecks" know that the action
and, indeed, the characters owe their
nature to the situation and the topog-
raphy of the island. There is mean-
ing more than literal in the statement
that "any way the wind was, it was
always salt air."

Earraid is given a peculiar quality
of semi-insularity by the tidal chan-
nel to the east. At low tide it ap-
peared like a sandy-bottomed canyon
with a rill of salt-water trickling
through it. On our return journey we
crossed it, almost literally dry-shod.
The floor of the channel, before the
turn of the tide, stood easily five feet
above the level of Aros Bay outside,
yes, even though one be alien to such

traditions of family and nation,
Earraid, with its semi-insularity, its
heathery crags, its outlook upon
storied Iona and a quadrant of the un-
broken ocean, with its . . . weirdly
mewing sea-birds—Eilean Earraid
just herself, hard, wild, strange, with-
drawn from the path of men, capti-
vates the imagination and bewitches
the heart of any one who has a vein
of true romance.—Llewellyn M. Buell,
in "Scribner's Magazine."

A Queer Little
Railway

The various trains in the junction
squatted side by side and had long,
long talks before at last we were off.
It was wonderful to be running in
the bright morning towards the heart
of Sardinia, in the little train that
seemed so familiar. We were still going
third class, rather to the disgust of
the railway officials at Mandas.

At first the country was rather
open: always the long spurs of hills,
steep-sided, but not high. And from
our little train we looked across the
country, across hill and dale. In the
distance was a little town, on a low
slope. But for its compact, fortified
look it might have been a town on
the English downs. A man in the
carriage leaned out of the window
holding out a white cloth, as a signal
to someone in the far off town that
he was coming. The wind blew the
white cloth, the town in the distance
glittered small and alone in its soli-
tude. And the little train pelted along.
It was rather comical to see it.

We were always climbing. And the
line curved in great loops. So that
as one looked out of the window,
time and again one started, seeing a
little train running in front of us,
in a diverging direction, making big
puffs of steam. But lo, it was our
own little engine peltting off around
a loop away ahead. We were quite
a long train, but all trucks in front,
only our two passenger coaches
hitched on behind. And for this reason
our own engine was always running
fussily into sight, like some dog scam-
pering in front and averting about
us, while we followed at the tail end
of the thin string of trucks.

I was surprised how well the small
engine took the continuous steep
slopes, how bravely it emerged on the
sky-line. It is a queer railway.
I would like to know who made it.
"Sea and Sardinia," by D. H. Law-
rence.

The time is great.
What times are little? To the sentinel
That hour is regal when he mounts
on guard.
—George Eliot, "Spanish Gipsy."

Heir of all the ages, I—
Heir of all that they have wrought.
Every golden deed of theirs
Sheds its luster on my way;
All their labors, all their prayers,
Sanctify the present day.
—Julia C. R. Dorr.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1922

EDITORIALS

Reparations and Debt Payments

WHEN Mr. John M. Keynes, some two years ago, came out with the first detailed and logical indictment of the reparations sections of the Versailles Treaty as unworkable he created a world-wide sensation. That an Englishman, one of the economic advisers of the British delegation to Paris, should attack the Treaty almost before the ink of its signatures was dry, piqued curiosity. The writer added to an incisive examination of the economic issues a somewhat acrid description of the radically differing characteristics of the members of the "Big Four," which held the wondering attention of readers who found his economic complexities sometimes wearying. Betwixt the radicalism of his theme and the piquancy of his personalities the author accomplished at a stroke an amazing literary success. His first English edition was sold out in London before the great mass of readers even knew of its publication. Nobody was more amazed than the publishers—the measure of the author's own astonishment at his success being only to be guessed at. But how slight was the publishers' anticipation of phenomenal success may be inferred from the fact that, though an Anglo-American firm, it failed to arrange for publication through its New York house, leaving to a firm new to the business the credit, and the profit, of the American edition. Recent statements by the publishers declare the sales of the book to be approaching 150,000, and enumerate editions in almost every known language. Naturally Germany and the Central European states, for whose relief from a great part of the reparations burden Mr. Keynes pleaded, have given his book generous support.

Of the measure of Mr. Keynes' literary success there can be no question. The extent to which he influenced public opinion, especially in the United States, has seldom been paralleled by any writer on an abstruse subject. It would appear that about once in so often some book on a social or economic problem catches the public attention and is carried to colossal success on a wave of public applause. Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" is the classic illustration of this. Keynes, touching upon a subject more immediately under discussion, has enjoyed a more instant recognition than the Single Tax advocate, although, as his theme is essentially a passing one, the endurance of his popularity is likely to be more fleeting.

In his first work Keynes did a public service by making clear to thousands, who otherwise might never have given thought to the subject, the fact that the payment of an international debt may sometimes work as much hardship to the payee as to the payer. The world had little considered the difference between the commercial and industrial positions of individuals and those of nations. The individual creditor can only profit by receiving payment of his debt; the creditor nation might be ruined by too prompt payment. In international settlements, in an era when gold is no longer available for settling international balances, the question is not alone, "How much can the debtor afford to pay?" Of quite equal importance is the problem of how much the creditor nation can afford to receive, since payment must be made in goods, and the industries of the nation receiving them suffer from a flood of foreign goods. This fact, clearly indicated in the "Economic Consequences of the Peace," was given less academic, but more emphatic and practical exemplification by the British shipbuilders who compelled the virtual cancellation of the clause of the Treaty compelling Germany to deliver annually a stated tonnage of new ships to the Allies. That Germany owed the ships in reparation for the losses inflicted by her submarine campaign was conceded, but if payment were made in kind, British shipbuilders would, in their turn, suffer in peace, as British shipowners had suffered in war.

The economic considerations which so greatly affect the question of German reparations affect equally the question of international debts. If France, suffering as she did from devastation, cannot accept payments in goods lest her markets be flooded and her factories closed—if England must raise emergency tariff barriers to keep out the flood of German goods offered in payment of her part of the reparations, how can the United States hope to receive early payment of the vast sums involved in debts owed by foreign nations without serious consequences to American industry? The question is not a popular one with American statesmen. Their attitude toward it is one of fearsome procrastination. Yet it presses for an answer.

No great question, either moral or economic, has ever been permanently shelved. Against such the conspiracy of silence avails nothing. This one, like its predecessors, must be threshed out in general debate, and the public men who today think they serve their own ends best by evading it will not improbably find out in the end that they have sacrificed themselves to fear.

A Test of America's Faith

APPARENTLY as a logical sequence to an earlier decisive action which resulted in the extending of tentative invitations to the Conference which recently concluded its deliberations in Washington, Senator Borah now proposes that a concrete test of the faith of the Government and people of the United States be applied to the substance of the covenants to which virtual agreement has been given. President Harding early let it become known that he favored a conference of the principal world powers looking to a limitation of armament. It was Senator Borah who proposed the resolution, finally adopted, which directed the President to invite participation in such a meeting, to be held in Washington. The apparent results are known to every one.

Almost immediately following the adjournment of the Conference, and pursuant to the expressed belief of

the President that some reduction in the personnel of the Army and Navy would result from its deliberations, Senator Borah took the initial step designed to test the faith of the Administration and the people in what, undeniably, is a new world policy, a preparedness for peace, rather than a preparedness for war. Specifically, it is proposed that the Army, now established on a basis of 150,000 enlisted men, be reduced in size to not more than 100,000. It is estimated that this reduction, with a corresponding lessening of the official personnel as already recommended by General Pershing, would relieve, by approximately \$100,000,000, the annual burden of the taxpayers of the United States. President Harding, it is said, has expressed the opinion that the Army should not exceed 80,000.

Why, indeed, should the present armed force be maintained? As a protection in any possible emergency it might be presumed that the maximum fixed by the President would be great enough. Incidentally, it is pointed out that there is no longer any reasonable demand upon the United States to maintain troops on the Rhine. Senator Borah insists that it is the duty of France alone to carry out Mr. Poincaré's avowed policies toward Germany.

Aside from merely economic considerations, which include a tremendous saving in taxes, the return of from 50,000 to 70,000 soldiers and perhaps 5000 officers to peaceful pursuits, and the elimination of the necessity of training recruits to the ranks and to the staff, there is the greater importance, as an evidence of national sincerity, of giving concrete proof of the faith which America has professed in the integrity of a common pledge freely given.

President Obregon's Optimism

THERE are many quite convincing indications that the President of Mexico does not believe in signs. Perhaps he sees too many of them and too frequently is obliged to listen to disturbing rumors, which, like most rumors, in Mexico and elsewhere, are forgotten to make place for new ones, dressed in new disguises. President Obregon's experience seems almost to duplicate that of the person who observed that "most of his more terrible experiences never happened." But the woods are wide and long in Mexico, and General Obregon is not the first Chief Executive of that Republic who has found it difficult to beat a straight and smooth path through the clearings.

Almost from the very day of his inauguration as successor to Adolfo de la Huerta, the provisional or interim President, General Obregon has been beset on all sides by rumors of internecine warfare. It has been charged that in some important affairs his course has been silently or threateningly dictated by his enemies, who have held over him the threat of revolution should he, by any overt act, yield what they regard as national prestige in his dealings with those nations he might desire to regard as friendly, and that under no consideration should he submit to what they insist are the unjust demands made upon him by the United States Government.

The fact remains, nevertheless, that President Obregon, by the employment of some ingenuity, has made what amount to important concessions to American interests. Thus far he has avoided open offense to those in his own country who patently are seeking to entrap him in what they would deem a breach of faith, an action which they would not be slow to impute. But he has, in the meantime, given satisfactory proof that he seeks to go as far as possible, in the circumstances, in encouraging the investment of American money in the development of Mexican industries. His answer to malcontents on both sides of the international boundary is that he is abundantly able to defend the integrity of his government.

President Obregon's greatest present embarrassment is caused by his inability to pay the past-due debts which his government inherited from the Carranza Administration. When all has been said, perhaps that is his most serious offense in the estimation of some influential interests, political and financial, outside of Mexico. But he says these debts are to be paid, and it may be that he sees, when satisfactory adjustments with his creditors shall have been made, a clearing away of his present difficulties. Even those who have criticized him most severely might reasonably wish him an open road and a free hand.

An Invisible Export

IT IS estimated that prior to 1914 over \$500,000,000 was paid to the merchant fleet of Great Britain annually by other nations. The United States was, perhaps, its chief customer, dispensing large sums for transportation of passengers and freight on British vessels. To Great Britain, then a creditor nation, these sums constituted important invisible imports which were a factor in maintaining stability in foreign exchange rates. On the other hand, the United States was a debtor nation. That is, the balance of trade was against it by virtue of the fact that the value of imports exceeded that of exports. Therefore, payment of freight charges by the United States to Great Britain and other nations did not militate economically against the United States. On the contrary, as an invisible export, they tended to reduce unfavorable trade balances to the extent of the amount paid out.

At that time there was a considerable disparity between the merchant fleets of the two nations. In 1914 Great Britain possessed nearly 20,000,000 tons of ocean shipping, compared with 1,000,000 tons owned by the United States. During the last few years, however, over 10,000,000 tons have been added to the merchant fleet of the latter, whereas British shipping stands at approximately the 1914 figure. The increase of tonnage by the United States, combined with the fact that the country has become the chief creditor nation of the world during the same period, demands, from an economic standpoint, that payment of ocean freight and passenger charges to other nations be minimized.

The United States is at the point in its history when development of foreign markets for its surplus products

is imperative. At the same time it is confronted with serious obstacles which tend to restrict such development. Not the least of these is the condition of the foreign exchange market. With the American dollar at a premium in most foreign countries, especially in Europe, the purchasing capacity of customers in those countries is limited to a corresponding degree.

One of the methods by which the premium on the dollar may be reduced is to increase the value of imports or decrease the value of exports. Foreign trade returns show that American exports have fallen off considerably during the last year, and idle ships bear testimony to the fact, but this does not mean that the United States is not exporting at all. What is more important, in this connection, is that America is exporting a greater percentage of goods in foreign bottoms than the economic condition warrants.

In terms of dollars and cents, the foregoing means that America exports 75 per cent of the amounts paid in freight charges. If there were no American ships idle and none sailing with holds partially filled, there might be no alternative. But the situation, as it stands today, demands that American goods be shipped in American bottoms, if the country is to prosper in foreign trade. It is admitted that this one item of curtailing invisible exports will not establish an American merchant marine or develop foreign markets for American goods but so far as each and every factor militating against this object is handled and rectified, another obstacle is removed and the way made correspondingly easier for further improvement.

Wages in Basic Industries

A FEW weeks ago the statement was made by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, that a strike of coal miners seemed inevitable with the ending of their present wage agreement on March 31. The direct cause of the proposed strike is the apparent deadlock which has for some time existed between the mine operators and the leaders of the miners' union. The vital issue, according to the operators, does not involve mere accession to the union demands. They insist that economic conditions make impossible a continuance of present wage scales, chiefly because of the advantage enjoyed by mine operators in those fields which have not been unionized. They point to the fact that wages of non-union miners, who represent about 30 per cent of the employees in the industry, are kept just below the wages now paid the unionized workers. Non-union competition, according to the operators of mines in the union fields, would ruin them if it were made necessary for them to renew present wage agreements. This, clearly, is an argument for the complete unionizing of the coal-mining industry, an end as eagerly sought by the miners who propose to strike as by the operators who are restive under the open-shop competition which they complain of so bitterly.

It is not to be expected, of course, that the non-union miners, representing, as it is said, but about one-third of those employed in the industry, would be able to produce anything like a sufficient amount of coal to meet even present moderate demands. The economic issue involved, therefore, seems to be one of public policy, rather than one in which only those directly interested in the question of wages and commodity profits are concerned. If a satisfactory basis cannot be found under which a vital basic industry can be conducted partly on the open-shop plan and partly on the closed-shop plan, the unavoidable necessity arises of eliminating one or the other of the working arrangements. The processes by which such an industrial overturn might be accomplished would be drastic and almost revolutionary, perhaps, but the exigencies of the situation clearly demand something more than merely palliative measures. Industry is gradually reviving in nearly all sections of the United States. The demand for steam coal promises to increase, rather than diminish, even with the early approach of spring.

One important fact should be made clear. That is as to whether or not there is and has been collusion between the mine operators and their employees in the unionized field in an effort to compel the unionization of miners in the open-shop field. There are indications that there is such collusion, and if there is it may be that the threatened impasse, caused by an alleged deadlock between operators and operatives, can be attributed to such a common understanding. The union mine workers speak only through their official representatives, and it is a known fact that these officials, from organizers up to the chief executive, seek the complete unionization of the coal-mining industry.

Complications are threatened in the existing situation by the espousal of the cause of the union miners by sixteen of the national railroad unions, including the "Big Four" brotherhoods, comprising perhaps the strongest single industrial unit of organized workers in the country. They too have grievances because of alleged unjust wage reductions, and their particular occupations, having to do with transportation, which is of equal importance to production in maintaining a fuel supply, make them a powerful ally both of the coal operators and the coal miners. The situation as a whole is anomalous for the reason that it presents much more than the single problem of the relation of wages to the profitable operation of a basic industry, and because it appears to combine, somewhat incongruously, representatives of Capital and of Labor in an endeavor to extend, in the industry in which both are engaged, the rule of the closed shop. Surely it is a situation in which the rights of the public, unmistakably existent, should be asserted.

Personifying Democracy

SOMETIMES, perhaps, even the people of America are obliged to halt long enough to take their bearings when circumstances compel an intimate comparison of the ways and theories of an absolute democracy with those of an absolute monarchy, or even those of a limited or constitutional monarchy. The fact is sometimes lost sight of that, theoretically at least, there has been a complete reversal of so-called monarchical conditions in the establishing of the newer form of govern-

ment adopted under the Constitution of the United States.

Some comment has been made in mild condemnation of the action of the American delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament in appending to their signatures to the new naval and submarine treaties the designating clause, "Citizens of the United States." It has been insisted, perhaps with entire sincerity, but none the less captiously, that the four delegates, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Underwood and Mr. Root, should have described themselves as plenipotentiaries of the government, or at least of the Administration in whose behalf they acted.

Surely their action can be defended and justified when it is considered in the light of the actual position which they, as citizens of a democracy, occupy, and in which they may take commendable pride. Their status, if they by the slightest inference see fit to emphasize that fact, is unlike that of some, at least, of the delegates, who formally indicated their approval of the completed agreement. In fact, their undisputed claim to citizenship in a democracy places them in a rank superseding that of an elected official or a specially designated plenipotentiary. In a democracy, more than theoretically, the representative of the people and of the government itself is a servant of those who elevate him to a position of temporary authority. The people are supreme, and these people are citizens. The delegates who represented the United States in the Conference were clearly within their rights in claiming the highest rank to which this citizenship entitles them.

Editorial Notes

THE words "Gulf Stream fallacy" are beginning to ring ominously around the British Isles. Perhaps the average Englishman has at best only a hazy idea as to how that remarkable current benefits his climate. But the Gulf Stream is an old friend, and he is quite satisfied to believe that it issues from the Gulf of Mexico, bears northeastward, and then, crossing the Atlantic, proceeds to girdle the British Isles in much the same way as a steam-heat radiator skirts a drawing room, and with similar results. That this idea no longer convinces the experts was made clear during the recent conference of the British "Science Masters Association." One authority scornfully declared that the Gulf Stream does not even approach the shores of Britain; that it does not penetrate further east than Newfoundland. He admitted that there is a "North Atlantic Current," of a somewhat similar nature, which finds its way to European waters, but, even so, he said that, to aerial rather than to oceanic currents must England and Scotland attribute their soft, moist climate, and Ireland her perpetual green. Whatever may be said of this explanation, it manifestly lacks something in picturesqueness, and it would appear that, even among natural science masters of the English secondary schools, there are still faithful adherents to the old theory.

MAHOMET, having decided that he could not persuade the mountain to come to him, packed up and went to the mountain. The reverse is happening in France, where the village of Malnon, in the Auvergne, is in danger of destruction because the mountain called Plateau d'Ussel is moving down on it. Some time ago a part of the mountain broke away with a tremendous crash and since then the vast bulk has been slowly and steadily moving toward the village. No earthquake shocks appear to have been felt, but undoubtedly some great disturbance in the interior of the earth must have occasioned the remarkable movement. Apart from the deplorable fact that the villagers of Malnon have been driven from their homes, it must be an awesome sight to see a huge mountain slowly advancing.

THE reported action of the Actors Equity Association to restrict foreign actors from coming to this country for work is to be deplored. It is an unfair application of the closed shop idea and a thing that should not touch any of the arts. There is nothing that has more right to be considered international than the arts, and any movement that would tend to make any aspect of American art provincial is to be avoided. The Actors Equity Association was an admirable idea in its inception, but it must not go beyond its prerogatives. It was organized, to better conditions on the American stage, and preventing talented foreign actors from playing in this country will not raise salaries or lift the average of acting. The foreign actor who comes over here is not like an immigrant laborer. He does not work for lesser wages than the American actor.

IN CONSIDERATION of the claim of the motion picture interests in Buffalo, N. Y., that daylight saving has proved detrimental to their prosperity, because during the summer months under this régime they can only run one show and without it they can run two, the opposing view should, in all fairness, be considered. Indeed, a fallacy in their argument is apparent, for it is declared that the theater owners admit that thousands of families are finding entertainment out of doors during the summer months as a result of daylight saving. From the standpoint of the people, which is more desirable, an evening's entertainment out of doors or in a motion picture theater? The answer need scarcely be given.

DEAN RANDALL of Brown University has a number of pleasant things to say regarding the modern American undergraduate, and this is particularly pleasing at a time when it is customary to scoff at the typical college youth. The modern undergraduate, according to the dean, in comparison with the old type, is more amenable to discipline, possesses a larger capacity for work, has a keener interest in education and has a higher sense of integrity.

THE poetry of the North American Indians was the subject of a lecture by Dr. Rolt-Wheeler at the Lyceum Poetry Society, in London, when he gave renderings of the poems illustrating the lyrics of the Iroquois Indians. He touched upon the songs accompanying the dances of initiation among the Plains Indians, as well as the nursery rhymes, plays, and nature songs of that race.